

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

On the Finances.

DECEMBER 24, 1839.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 3, 1839.

The undersigned respectfully submits to Congress the following report on the finances, in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department:"

It is gratifying to be able to state, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the present year, that the revenues of the General Government have been increased, the expenditures diminished, and most of the Treasury notes redeemed.

REVENUE AND MEANS FOR 1839, EXCLUSIVE OF TRUSTS AND THE POST OFFICE.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, which could be considered available for general purposes, was \$2,466,961 95

The data on which this computation rests are in the table annexed,
(A.)

The receipts from customs, the first three quarters, as appearing on the Register's books, are - \$18,328,393 50

This includes about two millions and three-fourths collected last year in Treasury notes, but not carried on his books till 1839. From this cause the actual receipts in this year will, to that extent, appear larger than they ought.

Receipts from lands the first three quarters, including also some collected last year in Treasury notes - 5,417,286 31

Miscellaneous receipts - 125,208 78

Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all those sources - 5,700,000 00

Receipts on some of the debts against banks not available on 1st January, 1839, but since paid - 1,322,686 00

From the third issue of Treasury notes under the act of March 2, 1839 - 3,857,276 21

Aggregate means

\$37,217,812 75

EXPENDITURES FOR 1839, EXCLUSIVE OF THE POST OFFICE AND TRUSTS.

Civil, foreign, and miscellaneous, for the first three quarters	-	-	-	\$3,649,508 23
Military, for the first three quarters	-	-	-	10,791,799 21
Naval, for the first three quarters	-	-	-	4,713,701 57
Estimate for all, during the fourth quarter	-	-	-	5,600,000 00
Funded debt for the year	-	-	-	14,658 98
				<hr/> 24,769,667 99

Redemption of Treasury notes in the first three quarters, interest as well as principal	-	-	-	9,891,759 83
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This includes two millions and three-fourths paid in for duties and lands last year, but not carried on the Register's books till 1839. From this cause the expenditures on that account will appear larger by that amount than they actually have been within those quarters.

Estimated amount of notes redeemed in the fourth quarter				1,000,000 00
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Aggregate payments	-	-	-	35,661,427 82
Leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839, of	-	-	-	1,556,384 93
				<hr/> 37,217,812 75

General exhibits of the receipts and expenditures in 1838 are presented in the table annexed, (B.)

The funds computed to be not available, nor applicable to public purposes, at the commencement and at the close of the present year, can be seen in the table before mentioned, (A.)

Details of the expenditures in the first three quarters of 1839 are also given in the subjoined statement, (C.)

PUBLIC DEBT AND TREASURY NOTES.

The condition of the small remains of the funded debt has not materially altered since the last annual report. A statement of it, with the several payments made within the year, is herewith exhibited, (D.)

Though incommoded by repeated pressures in the money market and suspensions of specie payment by the banks, within the last three years, the interest and all the principal due on that debt, as well as on Treasury notes, have been punctually paid in specie whenever desired. A detailed statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury notes, during 1839, is annexed, (E.)

Not more than one-fourth of a million of the first and second emissions, and two millions and a half of the third, will probably remain outstanding at the close of the year. The former emissions have been for some months redeemable, but the last one does not begin to be till March, 1840, except as previously offered in payment of public dues. The aggregate of two millions and three-fourths of principal is therefore all that it is computed will be unpaid of nearly twenty millions, which were issued since October, 1837, in consequence of indulgences granted to the merchants on their bonds, and the

banks on their deposit debts. At no one time has the amount of notes outstanding been allowed to exceed ten millions, and the present very reduced aggregate, unredeemed, is less than the sums still owing from the banks that suspended specie payments in 1837, and from the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States on its bond due in September next; and might with ease have been paid during the present year, had the money been received on those claims.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITHIN THE COMMERCIAL YEAR 1839.

The exports during the year ending September 30, 1839, are computed to have been \$118,359,004. This is \$9,872,388 more than those in the year 1838.

Of the whole exports only \$17,408,000 were of foreign origin, and of the excess in exports over 1838, only about five millions were domestic produce.

The imports during the same year were about \$157,609,560, being the very large excess of \$43,892,356 over those during the previous year. This may be a solution of a portion of the pressure in the money market. The difference between the imports and exports, being \$39,250,556 in favor of the former, is larger than in any year, except three, since 1789, and is much larger than any difference in the valuation of the same articles with the profits in the foreign trade added. It must, therefore, except so far as reduced by an unusual quantity of goods consigned here from abroad, and yet in store unsold, be a very decisive evidence of an increased indebtedness by this country to other nations. And except so far as this new indebtedness may consist of stocks sold and the proceeds returned here in merchandise, it must furnish another proof of one immediate cause of the present pecuniary pressure.

The history of our commerce during the twenty years from 1818 to 1838, presents a singular change in the last half of that period, which tends strongly to illustrate the correctness of these suggestions. During the first half of it the excess of imports over exports was only about seventy-five millions of dollars, or in the proportion of near seven millions and a half annually on an average.

But during the last ten years of it the excess was near two hundred and twelve millions, or over twenty millions annually; and thus more than two hundred and fifty per cent. greater than it had been. Supposing that the seven and a half millions were composed principally of the fair profits and difference in valuation, the excess over that rate in the last ten years must constitute a debt, either mercantile, State, or corporate. It equals near one hundred and thirty-seven millions before 1839. The debt thus computed to have been created abroad, by stocks and otherwise, within that period, will, with the amount of previous indebtedness, form an aggregate quite as large as has been estimated by many from other data.

Further particulars, possessing a general interest and relating to this subject during the last six years, are exhibited in the statement annexed, (F.) Additional information of some importance concerning our exports and imports, from the commencement of the Government to 1838, inclusive, has been prepared, and is subjoined in other tables, (G and H.) These tables are intended to be in a form convenient for reference, and are calculated, by easy as well as extensive comparisons, to throw new light on several subjects of commerce and other branches of industry connected

with the finances. They exhibit not only the whole exports and imports in each year, but the consumption of the latter, and the changes in the whole aggregate value of each principal article, whether exported or imported, and the progress of our foreign trade to and from each State separately, as far back as is practicable, and to and from each country of much commercial importance abroad. A few of the most striking results are condensed in a note, (I.)

ESTIMATE OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1840.

For reasons hereafter to be explained, the receipts into the Treasury, the ensuing year, cannot be estimated so high as in 1839.

From the best information possessed by this department, it is computed that the aggregate of them, available for public purposes, will not exceed \$18,600,000, viz: from

Customs	-	-	-	-	\$15,000,000 00
Lands	-	-	-	-	3,500,000 00
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	100,000 00

Add to these the balance available and applicable to other purposes, which it is supposed will be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1840 - 1,556,385 00

The efficient means in that year will then amount, in the aggregate, to - } 20,156,385 00

If Congress should make appropriations to the extent desired by the different departments, the expenditures for 1840, independent of the redemption of Treasury notes, are estimated at - - - - - 20,000,000 00

Including all the Treasury notes to be redeemed, the aggregate expenditure would be about - - - - - 22,750,000 00

This would leave a deficit in the Treasury at the close of the year, amounting to - - - - - 2,593,615 00

But there will be due from the United States Bank, in September next, on its fourth bond, about - - - - - 2,526,576 00

The principal now due on the Treasurer's deposits in other banks, which suspended specie payments in 1837, is - - - - - 1,149,904 00

Should all these claims be collected in 1840, they would prevent a deficiency, and leave an available balance in the Treasury of nearly - 1,082,865 00

It is not, however, considered prudent to rely exclusively on the collection of these debts.

One mode, then, of obviating any difficulty from that circumstance, will be to reduce the aggregate of new appropriations, by postponing some

and lessening others, so that the means probably available will be sufficient to meet all calls upon the Treasury, and leave in it an average balance of about two millions.

It is believed, for reasons enumerated hereafter, that such a reduction is possible without essential injury to any useful object, and that this balance is the smallest, which is adequate to secure promptitude and good faith in public payments, so heavy in amount as ours, so unexpected at times in the demands for them, and so dispersed over a wide territory. If the appropriations are not thus reduced, it will be wise to provide seasonably in some other way for the amounts of the contingent deficiency, and of such a balance.

According to the opinions of the different departments, as to the sums of money proper for each, and which constitute the basis of the estimates submitted to Congress, the new appropriations required for the next year will equal the sum of

\$18,280,600 55

Viz :

Civil foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	\$4,981,344 19
Military services, pensions, &c.	8,213,610 74
Naval service	<u>5,085,645 62</u>

For further particulars as to these, see the annual estimates herewith submitted, (J) Besides these, the permanent appropriations, which, by existing laws and the modification of them recommended, first become chargeable on the Treasury in 1840, amount to \$1,586,000. They are, in the War Department, \$1,236,000; in the Navy, \$340,000; and public debt, \$10,000. The principal on Treasury notes falling due will be about \$2,750,000 more. The appropriations already made and chargeable, which will remain uncalled for at the end of the present year, are estimated, by the different departments, at the further sum of \$11,827,371, though that is considered by the undersigned as likely to be about two millions too small. Of these they compute that nearly \$8,270,793 will be required, in order to accomplish the objects contemplated by them. It is proposed to apply \$3,014,711 to the service of the ensuing year without re-appropriation, and the residue of about \$541,866, not being required in order to accomplish these objects, will go to the surplus fund. It therefore follows, if all the new appropriations called for are made, that the whole charge upon the Treasury in 1840, exclusive of the Treasury notes outstanding, will amount at least to \$31,152,106, of which, as previously observed, it is computed that \$20,000,000 will be expended within that year for ordinary purposes, or two millions and three-fourths more, including the redemption of Treasury notes. From these statements, it must be perceived that our condition in relation to the deposit of another instalment of public money with the States remains much the same as at the close of the year 1838. Consequently, the views then expressed by the department have continued to govern its course.

This state of the finances renders it also unnecessary to submit any remarks upon the impolicy of providing for the additional deposit or distribution of surpluses not likely to occur, or for any donation of the proceeds of the public lands, while they are all needed to defray the ordinary expenses of the General Government.

Besides the further objection to some of these measures, arising from their apparent conflict with constitutional principles, it must be manifest,

that if the proceeds of the lands should be given away when needed to discharge appropriations, the deficiency must be made up by the unpleasant alternative of a resort to loans or increased taxation.

EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING THE ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS.

The estimates of receipts from duties and lands during the next year have been made lower than for 1839, for the following reasons:

A further reduction of certain duties, amounting to nearly \$800,000, will take place after the close of the present year. It likewise happens that, subsequent to a large importation and a fall of prices in the articles exported, as in 1839, the amount of imports often declines for one or two years. After 1825, it declined uninterruptedly for six years.

The contractions and expansions of our paper currency have at times proved another striking indication of the reduction and increase in importations. Without dwelling here on the intimate connexion between them as cause and effect, by means of the foreign exchanges, and the necessity, after overtrading and overissues by the banks, of drawing on them and adjusting large balances in specie, it may be observed that a diminution in the circulation of paper has been going on for several months. Hence a diminution in the imports has already commenced, and is confidently expected to continue for some time.

The country is also supposed to be supplied with foreign merchandise in greater abundance than it was a year ago. This will lead not only to a reduced demand for the importation of more goods, but to a greater export of what is already here, to other and better markets; and thus, by increased drawbacks, as well as diminished imports, materially lessen the net receipts from customs.

The price of some of our principal articles of exports being lower, the same quantity will likewise furnish less ability to make purchases abroad, and, where the quantity is larger, the commercial embarrassments both there and here will tend to prevent buying, on either side of the Atlantic, much beyond what is needed for early consumption. The greatly increased liabilities on the part of many corporations, and States, for the payments of interest and dividends on their stocks owned by foreigners, will still more sensibly affect the revenue. Those payments must require millions of exports either in produce or specie, which will lead to no returns in additional imports. It is believed that within a few years past an annual tax or drain on this country has thus been created, equal to twelve or thirteen millions of dollars.

This is a new and important element, besides overbanking and overtrading, to disturb the industry, the commerce and finances of the Union. Its rapid growth has been accelerated by the distribution of the surplus in deposits among the States, tempting them in several instances to new and unprofitable enterprises, and stimulating delusive hopes of still further distributions. Its influence for evil has been aggravated by a few other causes, some of them temporary in duration and limited in extent, but others diffused in a degree over considerable portions of the civilized world, and presenting some singular anomalies in credit, currency and trade. But without enlarging on the consideration of them here, the following conclusions may be regarded as inevitable.

Should the States not speedily suspend more of their undertakings, which are unproductive, but, by new loans or otherwise, find means to em-

ploy armies of laborers in consuming rather than raising crops, and should prices thus continue in many cases to be unnaturally inflated, as they have been of late years in the face of a contracting currency, the effect of it on our finances will be still more to lessen exports, and consequently the prosperity and revenue of our foreign trade. It will also impede the sale of the public lands by diverting labor from the soil to works which, for some time, must be wholly without profit. Circumstances like those, with the scarcity of money and high rate of interest abroad produced by them and other occurrences, not necessary to be now repeated, have already diminished the income in the present year below what it otherwise would have been, and will probably manifest their power much more in the year to come.

The estimates for revenue from lands have been reduced the most in proportion, because, besides the diminution of sales, which will probably be caused by the present and prospective scarcity of money and fall of the prices of produce, the amount received from them during the present year has, as was anticipated by the department, been much increased by the temporary power of the late pre-emption law.

The unusual quantity of land newly advertised during the year 1839, and the consequent large receipts connected with that cause and the pre-emptions, are circumstances not likely to recur in 1840. It is believed, therefore, that the low estimates submitted as to lands will prove sufficiently high, unless a graduation bill should pass. The effect of such a bill, judging from reason and from analogy to the graduated prices, under which lands are now selling, on account of the Chickasaw Indians, at Pontitoc, much more freely than elsewhere within the same State, would be to add considerably to the revenue for a few years.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES AS TO EXPENDITURES AND OF SOME FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN THEM.

The estimates of expenditure for ordinary purposes in 1840 are in the aggregate about five millions less than what it is computed will be spent in 1839. This great reduction has been proposed, although the expenses of 1839 will be quite six millions less than those of 1838, and those of 1838 were somewhat less than the expenses of the previous year.

The various items of new appropriations asked for are, as usual, in the amounts requested by the different departments having charge of the different subjects. If any omissions or miscalculations occur in them, they must, therefore, happen from inadvertence by those officers best acquainted with the business within their own peculiar province.

But, in the present condition of the country and the finances, it is not expected that much necessity will arise, either in the opinion of those departments or of Congress, to make important additions to the sums now requested. On the contrary, it is confidently hoped that some reductions from them can be effected without material injury to any great national interests.

It is difficult in a young, growing, and enterprising community to restrict public expenditures within reasonable limits. Certain exigencies also occasionally occur requiring extraordinary sacrifices. When patriotism and honor demand large pecuniary contributions, the latter are richly repaid by their tendency to impart vigor and security to the former. But, an expenditure of twenty millions for ordinary purposes, though much reduced from the aggregate during a few years past, is believed by the under-

signed to be more, instead of less, than sound policy justifies, while the present unusual embarrassment in moneyed affairs shall continue. Indeed, strong doubts exist if it be not more than the real necessities of the General Government usually require. The reasons for this conclusion are briefly these: It is true that such an expenditure, equalling only a dollar and a fourth per head of our population, is not a very large one to sustain a confederacy with such widely extended duties as this. If reduced to the amount of imposts, which are the whole real burden, and if compared with the taxes elsewhere, equalling sometimes fifteen dollars per head, under political institutions of different forms and less frugality, the pressure from that source here would seem to be remarkably light.

But it should be remembered that the people of the United States are obliged to defray a large amount of other public expenses imposed upon them by State authorities, and, at the same time, that their forms of government, among various excellencies, have been preferred particularly for their economy. Hence the true question with them in respect to expenditures, is, not how large burdens can be borne, but how much can be dispensed with. It is not what is splendid, but what is useful and necessary. Not how much can be collected from them without suffering, but how much can be left with them, both of money and power, and insure all the benefits of the social system.

As the interests and wishes of the people formed the Government, they should control it.

Considering these circumstances, and the severe simplicity and frugality befitting a republic, what amount of public expenses is necessary?

In 1831, it was calculated that the ordinary expenses of the General Government need not exceed fifteen millions of dollars. The undersigned expressed an opinion four or five years afterwards, that sixteen or seventeen millions would then be sufficient; and he still believes that, notwithstanding the continued increase of our population and wealth, they might with prudence be limited to eighteen millions in 1840, and, perhaps, after the expiration of most of the present pensions and the removal of the rest of the Indians, be for some time diminished still lower.

Indeed, in point of fact, so recently as 1834 and 1835, the whole yearly expenses were only seventeen and eighteen millions, independent of the public debt. Though the amount has since been increased by wars, pensions, Indian removals, and other peculiar causes, deemed at the time, in most cases, sufficient to justify the appropriations by large and often unanimous votes in Congress, yet a reduction has been going on during 1838 and 1839, and all the ordinary expenditures would not in the present year, but for the pension list and Indian disbursements, exceed the smallest sum last mentioned. The whole increase, however, has not been confined to these two items, nor could the whole reduction safely be, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, sound economy appears to require.

In the inquiry as to the amount of expenditure which should be considered necessary, light may sometimes be obtained by adverting to the increase of population and wealth. Looking to those, if the expenditure, independent of the public debt, was reasonable in magnitude during the first eight years of our present Government, the sum of seventeen or eighteen millions annually would not now be greatly disproportionate, nor probably be found either much deficient or very unnecessary. It would be nearly five times the average amount about half a century ago, while our popula-

tion, since that time, has undoubtedly increased more than four-fold, and our wealth and resources have probably increased in a ratio still larger. The last remark, however, is a matter of inference from various data, more or less accurate in themselves; such as the average importations, which have only doubled in the last forty or fifty years; the foreign tonnage, which has increased but in a like ratio; the exports of domestic produce, which have quadrupled since 1792; and the whole tonnage, including domestic as well as foreign, which has also quadrupled and become more than proportionally efficient by introducing into it over eight hundred steam vessels.

Other data, less accurate but not less sure indications of a still larger increase in wealth, are to be found in the vast extension of agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, and various useful applications of steam, as well as in opening roads and canals, building up flourishing cities, enlarging our territory, diffusing practical education, and multiplying, by ways too numerous for repetition, the comforts, advantages, and powers of a great and prosperous people.

But such general considerations, though beneficial in comparative examinations, are usually better tests of the ability to pay than of the propriety of the expenses themselves. A scrutiny into the principal items of the latter, and their amounts at this time, compared with those from forty to fifty years ago, will aid much, in connexion with the considerations before mentioned, in forming a more accurate judgment on the propriety and necessity of most of the present expenditures. It will show what branches have since sprung into being, and what, from their character, should or should not be longer continued.

Some suggestions were submitted on this subject in the last annual report, and its importance must be the excuse for adding more on this occasion. The expenditures nominally connected with foreign intercourse have increased least. Those connected with the War Department have increased most. The civil and miscellaneous charges continue comparatively moderate. But several of our heaviest burdens, such as the navy, the pensions, Indian disbursements, and a class consisting of light-houses, fortifications, roads, and improvements in harbors and rivers, have augmented very largely since the first eight years of the Government. Some of them have increased more than fifty fold.

On a careful examination it will be seen that various vindications, more or less plausible, have been made for these additions at different periods; but they cannot be now applicable for the continuance of them all.

Thus, the enlargement of our naval expenses from less than half a million yearly before 1795, to more than six millions now, was in some degree justified, from time to time, as an efficient aid to foreign intercourse with semi-barbarous people, and for the protection of our commerce and citizens against injustice or rapine whether in remotest Asia, or nearer quarters of the globe. The increase of pensions from only forty or fifty thousand dollars yearly at first, and only eighty thousand as late as 1811, to nearly four millions now, was defended on various grounds. But in most cases it was considered less as a liberal charity than as a payment of the revolutionary debt to a patriotic soldiery, who advanced arduous services in the field rather than money, and endured sufferings in the establishment of our liberties, which a grateful posterity should endeavor to remunerate. The Indian expenditures, enlarged from a few thousands to three or four millions of dollars, have

been regarded as the most efficacious means of improving permanently the condition of the aborigines, as wisely extending the boundaries of civilization over the new States, and, in a fiscal view, as profitable advances of money, soon to be fully repaid by the sales of lands, to which the Indian title has thus been amicably extinguished. The other group of items, for forts, light houses, roads, harbors, and rivers, some entirely new, and the whole augmented from fifty thousand dollars to three and four millions, have, on several occasions, and to a proper extent, been considered as prudent precautions for national defence and useful aids to the extension and security of commerce. Some expenses of smaller magnitude may have swollen quite as fast as these; others with less rapidity; and others still have been wholly created since 1797. Part of them have apparently become a permanent charge on the Treasury, and part undoubtedly may be, as others have been, properly discontinued. But, without time now to go into the consideration of details as to any except those four enumerated classes, it may be added that these are, when united, nearly quadruple all the other ordinary expenditures; and either of those four classes alone amounts yearly to a sum about equal to all the other ordinary expenditures, and more than the whole of every kind except the public debt, each year, from 1789 to 1797.

The precise periods when the greatest increases happened, and the ratio of them, have not kept an uniform pace with the progress of population and wealth. In many respects the ratio has not been nearly so great during the last ten or twenty years as in some previous terms. Thus, the whole expenses of the Government in 1793, with the exception before mentioned, were about three millions yearly; and in 1818, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, had increased, though in a period of peace, to fifteen millions of dollars, or five-fold, while our population in that period had only doubled. But, during the next sixteen or seventeen years, as in 1834 and 1835, the expenses had enlarged not twenty-five per cent., while our population had advanced at least sixty-six per cent. During the present year, though in intermediate periods, chiefly from Indian wars and removals, considerably higher, they will not exceed the amount in 1818 more than sixty-six per cent., while our population has since increased more than eighty-four per cent. Again, take the progress in the ordinary civil expenses, which include those of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse; all of them united were but a little over half a million of dollars in 1793; while in 1818, they had increased to nearly four millions, or eight hundred per cent., though our population had augmented only one hundred per cent.

But since the last date, that class of expenditures has not enlarged forty per cent., having been not over five millions and a half in either 1837, 1838, or probably 1839, while our population has advanced eighty-four per cent., or more than double that rate. All can thus perceive where, when, and in what, the greatest increases have occurred—the principal reasons, whether sufficient or otherwise, assigned for several of them, and the ample opportunity which still exists for further retrenchments, so far as the public interests are supposed by Congress to require them, in any or all of these large burdens on the public treasury.

As some encouragement to hope for a continued reduction in several of them, without injury to any of the important establishments of the country, it may be observed, that portions of these items of expense, and several smaller ones, must cease forever with the temporary occasion for them, and

others will not, when once completed, require renewal soon, if ever. Such are numerous special donations and grants: durable public buildings of all kinds, dry-docks, improvements at navy yards, forts, arsenals and arms, roads and harbors constructed, obstructions in rivers removed, the manufacture of weights and measures, the survey of the coast, much of the removal of the Indians, the extinguishment of Indian titles, and most of the existing pensions. But unpleasant as is the task of reduction, it may also become necessary to go farther, and diminish on a general *pro rata* scale or otherwise, the compensation to all officers, civil and military, executive, judicial and legislative. It is surely much better to do this, so far as the public exigencies may require and justice sanction, than to expose the Treasury to bankruptcy, by continuing to make appropriations beyond the certain means provided for the payment of them, or to resort, in a period of peace, to the spendthrift and suicidal policy of effecting permanent loans to defray ordinary expenditures. Peace is the time to pay rather than incur debts, and it would be wiser for any nation even to hoard during peace than to borrow largely, and thus encumber still more those energies and resources which are naturally crippled by war, but whose whole vigor is so conducive to its success.

The preceding remarks are applicable to ordinary expenditures. But for extraordinary ones, such as within a few years past, the expensive removal of the Creeks and Cherokees, the Black Hawk and Florida wars, while equal caution may well be exercised in deciding on their necessity, yet, when once that is admitted, less objection exists to temporary measures for relief, like Treasury notes or short loans, provided a permanent increase of taxation is not likely to be required in the end.

In voting for extraordinary charges, as well as in sanctioning, from sympathy or justice, unexpected appropriations towards large private claims and interesting local objects, it often happens that heavy payments are imposed on the Treasury for purposes not contemplated in the ordinary estimates.

And the obvious propriety of generally making at the same time some new provision of means adequate to the discharge of such additional burdens, is sometimes unfortunately overlooked. But, when acting on these or other cases, if Congress cannot, consistently with its views of duty to the country, adopt the course suggested, and restrict the amount of appropriations, whether ordinary or extraordinary, to the certain current revenue, the only remaining courses which seem defensible are these: either to provide for recalling portions of the public money now deposited with the States, or establish an adequate system of direct taxation, or at once resort to the contingent power contemplated in the existing laws concerning the tariff when changes become necessary for purposes of revenue, and restore the duty on several articles of luxury now free.

ON SOME PERMANENT SAFEGUARD UNDER FLUCTUATIONS IN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Much has at times been wisely done by Congress to supply means for meeting unexpected deficiencies. But all legal provisions heretofore adopted for that purpose having expired, our financial operations will be constantly exposed to danger, unless some permanent safeguard under contingencies is established.

These circumstances must constitute an apology for once more explaining some of the grounds in favor of such a measure, and earnestly asking speedy legislation concerning it.

The principal sources of our present revenue are sensibly affected by fluctuations not only in commercial prosperity, but in the crops, the banking policy, and credit systems of even foreign nations. The influence of these causes seems to become yearly more changeable and more uncertain in its extent.

Numerous illustrations in support of these views have been referred to in former reports. Some of them show a sudden and great falling off in the regular receipts, though during peace, as the duties in 1816, from nine millions in one quarter, to only three in the next; and as the sales of public lands, from twenty-four millions in 1836, or an amount over half of all received in the previous forty years, to less than three millions in 1838. But the returns from the districts in some States during the last two years present additional facts equally striking on this subject.

In Michigan, for instance, the sales of public lands in 1836 exceeded five millions of dollars. They fell in 1838 to only \$154,284; and in Mississippi, where, in 1835 and 1836, they exceeded three millions each year, they fell in 1838 to only \$96,636. As before intimated, a portion of such extraordinary fluctuations results from the vacillating character of the sources from which our revenue is derived. But most of them are evils inseparable from the periodical contractions and expansions incident to the present defective system of banking, in a country so full of enterprise as ours, with such freedom in pursuits, such facilities of intercourse, and such strong temptations to rash speculation.

The fluctuations, however, are not confined to the receipts. The expenditures, which may be sanctioned by Congress annually, are very uncertain in their amount, as well as doubtful in the proportion of them, which will be called for within the year, or in any particular portion of it.

All these, and similar considerations in favor of some permanent provision on this subject, apply with still greater force than they have heretofore. The available balance in the Treasury to facilitate its operations, is much smaller than has formerly been usual. The receipts on the debts still due from banks, after two previous disappointments as to some of them, must be regarded with increased doubt, and if they should be paid within the coming year, the outstanding Treasury notes become redeemable in the first half of it, and must be discharged some months before the bond of the United States Bank falls due in September.

The introduction of steam in voyages across the Atlantic, besides the great revolution it must produce in other respects, will so expedite orders and imports, as to produce a sensible departure from the former more uniform periods of laying in stocks of certain kinds of merchandise in advance, and must thus add to the irregularity in our receipts from imports, as well as to the uncertainty in previously estimating their amount.

The practice of incurring expenses in certain cases, sometimes legislative, and sometimes military, or of a different character, in anticipation of appropriations, and occasioned by unexpected necessities or unusual delays, seems to be increasing. It augments the risk of a temporary deficiency, because large sums thus become payable in a mass, and forthwith from the Treasury, when most of the members of Congress, at the time of

making the appropriations, expect that the burden will be spread somewhat equally over the whole of the ensuing year.

Why then should not a constant safeguard, or some permanent remedy under such irregularities, be provided? The omission to do this can hardly be considered the true check on extravagant expenditure, as that check would seem to consist rather in a forbearance to make unnecessary appropriations, than in a refusal to provide ample means for paying with promptitude under all probable contingencies, what has already been appropriated, and has thus received the deliberate sanction of Congress. The national pride, no less than its honor and credit, appears to be concerned, in adopting some measure on this subject, stable, efficient, creditable to free institutions, and possessing a paramount influence to preserve unspotted the public faith.

The States now possess, separately, quite as deep an interest in such an arrangement as the General Government, since a blow on the credit of the latter would, like an electric shock, be felt through the whole of them, and inevitably depreciate still more their immense amounts of stocks.

It is hoped that an actual failure to furnish means to make prompt payment, under all contingencies, and thus producing the very violation of good faith, so much to be deprecated, will not be necessary to awaken its guardians to the urgent importance of some such remedial provision; a measure, without which, in the shape of an investment or large balance on hand, or authority given to postpone certain classes of appropriation when the revenue proves insufficient for the whole, or some power to borrow money, or issue, on interest, when necessary, drafts or exchequer bills, no financial system in any enlightened country has been, or can be, long administered with safety and honor.

In our system, the provision on this subject was very uniform and permanent, till the extinguishment of the national debt in 1835. Previous to that time, a large balance beyond the expenses for ordinary purposes was generally collected, and being kept on hand till near the close of the year, so as to assist in any contingency, was then, if not thus wanted, applied towards the payment of the debt.

After that time, the first resort in the event of fluctuations was temporary, and consisted of the accidental and unexpected accumulation which immediately followed. When parts of that accumulation were expended, and the residue was divided among the States, instead of being invested and held to meet deficiencies, the recall of it, as fast as needed for the latter purpose, was still sanctioned by Congress, and constituted the next permanent remedy. But this power of recall was afterwards taken from the Treasury Department, and instead of it the payment of one instalment was postponed, and a very limited authority given to issue Treasury notes for aid in any contingency. That authority also expired in June last, and while in force contained requisitions immediately to receive those notes in payments when offered, and at the same time preventing the re-issue of them, which proved to be exceedingly inconvenient and hazardous; which have already rendered two additional acts of Congress necessary, and which, in a moneyed crisis like the present, not only endangers all fiscal operations, but would have stopped some of the most important of them, if not obviated in a degree by seasonable arrangements made in anticipation of difficulty.

The department, therefore, is now without any resort, temporary or permanent, in case of material deficiencies ; and considering all the circumstances before mentioned, with the dangerous liability in law to have the whole of the outstanding Treasury notes paid in at any moment for public dues, without a power remaining to issue others in their stead ; considering also the present revulsions in the commercial world, which affect so seriously the receipts from both duties and lands ; considering the disasters which are befalling the banks and rendering our collected funds in some cases wholly unavailable, and the advances necessary to be soon made for the large payments of pensions, and Treasury notes falling due in March, the earliest attention to new legislation on this subject seems highly prudent, if not indispensable, for the effectual security of the public credit.

THE MANNER OF KEEPING THE PUBLIC MONEY, WITH THE PROPER GUARDS
AGAINST LOSSES.

During the present year, the public money has been kept in the following manner. Where suitable banks could be obtained, in conformity to the act of June 23, 1836, it has been placed in them, in general deposite. When such could not be obtained, and the amounts were likely to be permanently large, or were not collected by any public officer, the money has been placed in banks, in special deposite, either in the modified form, as explained last year, or under particular stipulations in writing. In other cases, where it was small in amount, or likely to be wanted immediately for public use, it has remained with those collecting it till drawn for.

Only two banks are now employed as general depositories, under the act of June, 1836. Their names and the amount of public money in each, subject to draft at the last returns, are annexed, (K.)

A tabular statement is also appended, which shows the condition of those banks and the reasons for the discontinuance of three of that class, since the last session of Congress, (L.)

In respect to the system at present in use, it is not proposed to add much to the comments, which have been submitted on its defects, in former reports. The failures among the banks within the last few months have again strongly illustrated those defects.

Without further legislation, this system cannot be made, and it certainly is not now the most safe and convenient one, whether Congress intend to continue a system of banks, or adopt one independent of banks, or employ a mixed one composed of both. But it is a system forced on the department, by the peculiarities of the existing laws and the present condition of our banking institutions. It is believed to be the best one possible, consistent with them. Under the present arrangements no eventual losses are supposed to have been sustained, which are properly attributable to this mode of keeping the public money. Any small ones, which are likely to happen, appear to be the result of the usual risks incident to the mere collection and disbursement of the money, without reference to the manner of keeping it, and these kinds of risks are inseparable from any system heretofore in force on this subject, whether consisting of an United States Bank, or State banks, or either of those mixed with individual officers.

An exclusive use of bank corporations for collecting and disbursing, as well as keeping all the public money, could alone dispense with the employment of individual officers for the two former purposes, which has

prevailed from the foundation of the Government. Such an innovation has been proposed by some, and more especially in the large seaports. But it would create a radical change in the whole theory of all our collection laws. It would subject the Government in most of its fiscal concerns to an entire and humiliating dependence on monied corporations. And should the latter, though increased so much in power, not aspire more to misuse it, yet a wider door would thus be opened to sinister influences as well as to great fiscal derangements and ultimate losses. Recent events have evinced the dangers of these so strikingly as to justify all in being more mistrustful, and to render the further consideration of such a plan unnecessary.

The chief difficulty under the old systems need only be understood clearly to be duly appreciated. It has not been in making large payments or large transfers, when using for deposit either the State banks or the United States Bank. Receivers and collectors have also in many places effected payments with promptitude and to great amounts, and almost every trouble in transfers by them would be obviated by the authority heretofore asked for the Treasurer, to receive money for lands in advance at points mutually convenient to the purchaser and the Treasurer. But the greatest defect in any former system, connected with this disturbing subject, has always been of a different character. It consists in a want of an absolute prohibition to employ the public money for any private purpose whatever, and in the want of severe penalties to enforce such a prohibition, and of other adequate checks and guards, possessing a preventive operation on both the minds and acts of officers, sufficiently powerful to diminish defalcations.

This defect has exposed the Treasury to constant losses, from the foundation of the Government, and under all systems hitherto in use. It can be effectually remedied by no official regulations, as these have neither the extent, respect, nor force of laws, but only by such new legislation, both penal and prohibitory, as has been repeatedly recommended by this department, and as experience in most other countries has shown to be indispensable to check peculations in the most effective manner.

The correctness of the statement as to the existence of these losses under all systems and all administrations of them, which have prevailed since the present form of Government went into operation, has been shown generally from official records in reports made to Congress within the last two years, and they will appear more in detail in a reply, soon to be presented, to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for particulars concerning defaults in "each administration," from 1789 to 1837.

It is not proposed to enter here into minute particulars concerning the results as contained and exhibited in that reply. But a few general statements from them will throw light on the topic under consideration.

Losses appear to have occurred from defaults among officers in every "administration" or presidential term from the formation of the present Government. Thus, among disbursing officers, they are found in every term since 1789; among collecting officers in each since 1793, and among deposit officers, or banks, in all since 1817.

The largest amount of loss from each class, within the period described, has been by deposit officers, consisting of banks, and including, as the resolution requires, the depreciation on such of their notes as were taken for public dues. The loss by this class, at the lowest estimate, has exceeded six millions and a half of dollars; and, adopting a computation made by

a committee of the House of Representatives, in 1832, would equal thirty-five millions. The next largest amount of loss, as ascertained and computed by the proper bureaus, has been by disbursing officers, and has been a little under five millions. And the least loss has been by collecting officers, not much exceeding two millions. The aggregate of all these losses, taking the lowest estimate for banks, is about thirteen millions and a half. If, in connexion with this subject, were considered the losses in collecting the revenue by the non-payment of bonds for duties, on which credit was given to merchants, something over seven and a half millions of dollars must be added, increasing the aggregate to more than twenty-one millions. The proportionate losses by these classes have been thus: Those by the banks and by the duty-bonds amount to more than two-thirds of the whole. The losses, either by the banks alone, or the merchants' bonds alone, have been nearly as great as by both disbursing and collecting officers united; and either is more than threefold as great as by collectors and receivers, and several millions more than by them not only from 1789 to 1837, but from 1789 down to the present moment.

The particular losses in each presidential term being also desired by the resolution, they have been ascertained; and, as they furnish a striking solution of some of the general causes of those losses, the periods in which the largest and some of the smallest ones happened among each class of public agents may be usefully designated here. Among the banks, the largest losses were from 1813 to 1817, then consisting entirely of depreciation on notes taken, and next from 1821 to 1824, consisting then chiefly of deposits; while from 1829 to 1833, and from 1833 to 1837, they were smaller than in any period since 1813. Among disbursing officers, looking to the amount disbursed, the largest losses were from 1821 to 1825, next from 1817 to 1821, and next from 1809 to 1813; and they were smaller from 1829 to 1833, and 1833 to 1837, than in any other term whatever, except from 1789 to 1793. The loss on each \$100 from 1829 to 1833 was only nineteen cents, and from 1833 to 1837 only twenty-six cents; while in some previous terms it was as high as two dollars and sixteen cents. In this class the most numerous losses, compared with all in office, were from 1817 to 1821, next from 1821 to 1825, and next from 1813 to 1817. The smallest proportion in this respect, except during the first two terms under the constitution, was from 1829 to 1833, and except those and the third term, the next smallest was from 1833 to 1837.

Among collecting officers, if looking to the amounts collected, the largest losses were from 1797 to 1801, next from 1809 to 1813, next from 1817 to 1821, and next from 1805 to 1809. The most numerous defaults, compared with the whole number of that class in office, were from 1809 to 1813, next from 1805 to 1809, next from 1821 to 1825, next from 1817 to 1821, and next from 1825 to 1828. The ratio of them from 1829 to 1833, and 1833 to 1837, was not one-fourth as large as in some of the periods just enumerated. Indeed it was less than in any previous terms from the foundation of the Government, except four, and the number of such defaulters was less than in any presidential term since 1804.

The accounts of the post office establishment being kept separately, and its officers acting in the capacities both of collecting and disbursing, are not included in the above results, but will be given in the special report in distinct tables.

On a careful review of these data it must be obvious, that in the ab-

sence of any penal prohibition to use the public money for private purposes, and of other adequate securities against misconduct, the increased losses during some of the terms mentioned must have happened more from the strong temptations to misuse the money, combined with the calamities incident to war, extraordinary expansions and contractions in the currency, and great speculations and convulsions in trade, than from any peculiar rapacity among those then in public trust, or any special neglect on the part of those who were then either accounting officers, or possessed of the power to appoint and remove unfaithful agents.

Thus in 1831, 1832, and 1833, prosperous but not speculating years, in the interior scarcely a single loss is supposed to have happened among receivers, though some were then reported for suit on previous defaults; and the same may be said of collectors then, and in 1835, prosperous but not speculating years on the sea-board. But, in more calamitous periods of trade, like 1797 and 1798, 1808 to 1813, 1818 to 1821, and 1837, sometimes succeeding others of rash speculation, the defaults multiplied among collectors, as well as disbursing agents. So, in similar periods in the interior, like 1818 to 1831, and 1836 and 1837, they increased among the receivers and the banks much in a ratio with the inordinate thirst for hazardous investments, and the overwhelming disasters which ensued from them and overissues of paper money.

Another very strong illustration of this is to be found in the periods of the greatest losses on merchants' bonds, compared with the whole amount of duties collected. These losses were the highest, from 1825 to 1829, of any term since the commencement of the Government, doubtless in a great measure growing out of the excessive mercantile speculations and failures of that period; and the next largest were from 1821 to 1825, resulting probably from like causes; while from 1829 to 1833, a period of comparative regularity in trade, the loss was smaller than in any other term since 1809, and less than even from 1793 to 1797, and 1797 to 1801.

On the other topic, as to the feasibility and utility of additional checks and penalties against defalcations, the illustrations referred to, as drawn from examples abroad, are these: Out of twenty-seven governments, in respect to which accurate statements have been obtained, and which include almost every important civilized country in the world, twenty-six seem to prohibit any private use of the public money, either by collecting or disbursing agents. In six cases only do the deposit agents appear to be allowed the use of public funds, and that is only when those agents are banks, and the money is placed with them in general deposit. In a great majority of these governments, the employment of public funds for private purposes by any agents whatever is not only prohibited but punished by severe penalties, such as imprisonment or the galleys, the penitentiary, and in some instances death. More minute checks and guards also are introduced in most of them, and less is left to discretion or regulation, even in monarchies, than here.

That course of making full and explicit statutory provisions on all these important points, and duly restricting executive discretion, so liable to degenerate into tyranny, has before been repeatedly urged by the undersigned, from a regard as well to correct political principles as to an increase of the public security, and a diminution of the difficulties and responsibilities he has of late years been compelled to pass through, in a period of such immense collections and disbursements, accompanied by so severe revulsions in commerce and such harassing bank suspensions.

Dwelling no longer now on this topic, he is convinced, not only that the measures for greater security in the collection and disbursement of the public money, but all the other provisions heretofore recommended, in the establishment of an independent Treasury, for keeping and transferring it, should be early adopted. Prominently among these last, is the separation between the banks and the principal fiscal operations of the Government. That would be likely to produce many advantages, which have been explained so fully on former occasions that only a few of them need here be adverted to, and this very briefly. It would render a bankruptcy of the Treasury impossible, by a wide if not general suspension of specie payments. To the loss, vexation and discredit of this, the Government has already been more than once subjected, and a United States Bank, judging from experience abroad and analogy at home, would form no more effectual guarantee against it, than State banks during periods of extraordinary convulsions in trade, if administered under the present imperfect system of banking; or, in other words, under similar defective charters, and occasionally similar false banking principles. Such a separation would relieve both the banks and the Government from any further exposure to mutual importunities, embarrassments and criminations. Both, and doubtless beneficially to both, would be left more to their own resources and less to dependence on the others' favor, whether instigated by cupidity on the one hand or political ambition on the other. Instead of increasing, it would diminish, executive power; for the latter would be stripped of all bank influence, and be allowed in its stead neither the use nor possession of the public money except under agents not selected by itself alone, as in case of the banks; little increased in number, guarded by additional securities, and forbidden by the severest penalties to use a dollar of it for any private purpose. It would tend to check improvident paper issues, that in some degree deteriorate the exchangeable value of specie itself as well as of paper, and it would secure the best possible currency in the present state of the constitution and laws. In fine, it would remove all inducements to hoard what could not be used for profit, to delay payment of what could not be otherwise employed, to augment taxes or tariffs for deposits that can yield no emoluments, and to indulge in reproaches or suffer inconveniences, as banks now do, at being deprived, by public drafts, of funds which, under the proposed system, would only add to the risk and responsibility of the depository instead of his gains, and would therefore be gladly parted with.

CONDITION OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS GENERALLY, AND THE KIND OF
MONEY RECEIVABLE FOR PUBLIC DUES.

The condition of the banking institutions generally in the United States is always a topic of some financial interest. But it now possesses less with the General Government than it did when the connexion between them was more intimate and extensive.

It is regretted that space remains on this occasion for but little more, concerning their condition, than a reference to the special report which will soon be submitted from the last authentic returns that can be obtained.

In the meantime, however, it may be inferred from returns not very numerous, and from some general data, that since the first of January last the circulation of those banks now paying specie has probably, on an average

been curtailed quite one third, or between sixteen and twenty millions; that the circulation of most of the others had not been increased at the time of their late suspension; that the aggregate amount of specie in all of them is not reduced more than eight or ten millions; and that, since the fall in foreign exchange, these institutions, with a few exceptions, originating in gross departures from correct banking principles, by embarking in trade and by making large investments and long loans, often not to business men, nor for common business purposes, are as able as ever to sustain specie payments, provided they felt disposed to exercise their former forbearance and indulgences towards each other, and the community towards them. It is a source of much satisfaction to add that the recent suspension has caused far less embarrassment, delay, and probable loss to the Treasury, whether by deposits in banks or the possession of their notes, than have occurred heretofore on similar occasions.

Two reasons exist for this. The banks have of late been employed and their notes taken to a less extent than was before customary, and the suspensions among them have been less general, by not reaching, it is computed, over one-third of the whole number in the United States, though including, perhaps, more than half of the whole banking capital. Of those suspending, fortunately only three or four held any considerable amounts of public money deposited with them since 1837, and they, as well as the rest now in public employ, have made commendable exertions to meet with fidelity their engagements to the Treasury.

The admonitions, however, which the late suspension has given in respect to the importance of some new legal provisions connected with the keeping of the public money, have not been slight, and have already been sufficiently adverted to.

They appear to be equally strong in favor of some new legislation or additional regulations as to the kind of currency which should be received for public dues.

In relation to this last point the constitution and laws are now explicit enough concerning what constitutes money.

But the practices under them, in receiving other things than gold and silver as money, or rather as a currency or substitute for money, have continued so long and been at times so loose as to create much danger and difficulty. The views of the department on all portions of this subject were so fully explained to Congress on previous occasions, and more particularly in September, 1837, as to render it unnecessary to repeat them here.

But some illustrations and confirmations of those views, contained in the transactions of the present year, are new, and are as follows:

In sundry instances banks, as well as individuals, holding the Treasurer's drafts, have insisted on specie in payment, and refused to accept the current notes of specie-paying banks.

This they had an undoubted right to do, and thus the idea has been strongly corroborated, that, however much both public and fiscal convenience may be promoted by the use of a paper currency, for either large or distant payments, yet the receipt of any thing short of specie, or the notes not only of specie-paying banks, but such as are convertible into specie on the spot, and at par, can never effectually protect the public credit. The practical importance of this question under our present system will be the more obvious when it is understood that near twenty millions of the twenty-

five expended this year, for ordinary purposes, have been, and will be paid by drafts drawn directly on collectors and receivers, and must therefore be met, not only by them, but in specie or its equivalent. It seems impossible, also, that eventual embarrassment and occasional losses by bank failures and suspensions should be obviated, if any thing but specie is long kept on hand by public agents of any description. Nor can any system operate as a check on over-issues by banks, restrain the tendency to gambling speculations, and aid gradually in improving the currency of the country, as well as preserve in purity the true constitutional standard of value, unless the notes received are speedily paid over for public debts, when acceptable to creditors, and, at brief intervals, any of them left on hand are returned for specie to the institutions that issued them.

It appears that the effect which such a course would produce in the currency at large, by permanently withdrawing specie either from banks or from circulation, would, in ordinary times, be much less than many persons have apprehended. In the collection and payments of the above twenty millions by collectors and receivers, the whole amount on hand with all of them, at any one time, has seldom exceeded one million and a half.

At New York city, where near two-thirds of the customs of the whole Union are collected, and where the gross receipts this year will exceed fifteen millions of dollars, the amount on hand at any one time has not averaged half a million of dollars.

As an illustration of the system of drawing for this money speedily, it may be added, that the amount left at the close of each week, subject to drafts, has seldom equalled one-twentieth of a million.

At the recent suspension of specie payments most of the funds in the custom-houses were composed of bank notes; but nearly half of those in the land offices consisted of specie. Though the notes on hand were issued by banks paying specie, and in good credit at the time they were taken, yet even a part of them, suddenly becoming irredeemable, has caused some inconvenience, several protests, and a few injurious delays, with both receivers and collectors. At the former suspension, as specie was the only currency then allowed to be taken by receivers, most of these difficulties were obviated with them, and were confined chiefly to the deposit banks and large collectors. The great amount of specie which the receivers then possessed contributed much also to the general relief of the Treasury, and especially furnished most opportune means for making legal as well as satisfactory payments of the heavy Indian annuities, soon afterwards falling due in the west.

Some considerations were intended to be next presented on the permanent deficiency apprehended as likely to happen in the revenue, after 1841, under the operation of the present tariff. But the length to which this communication has already extended, and the doubt whether Congress may deem it advisable to legislate so long beforehand in anticipation of an event which possibly, but not probably, may be avoided, have induced the department to postpone for the present any particular remarks on a topic involving considerations of so difficult and agitating a character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some of the leading changes, which this department during the last five years has thought proper to urge as material in connexion with the finan-

ces may, before closing, be summarily and perhaps usefully condensed, and presented together to the consideration of Congress.

They are as follows :

A new organization of the Treasury Department in such respects as to ensure a more appropriate division of labor, a stricter accountability, and a closer supervision over the collection of the revenue by officers exclusively devoted to it.

An increase of the checks and securities against defaults in all officers, whether collecting, keeping, or disbursing public money, and more especially by prohibiting its use for private purposes under severe penalties.

Some provident fund, to be formed when any occasional and accidental surplus happens to be in the Treasury, (but never designedly raising one by taxation) which shall be employed to meet contingencies and fluctuations instead of our being compelled frequently to resort to loans or increased taxes; and, in the absence of such a fund, a permanent authority to be given for the procurement of means, when needed, under unexpected deficiencies.

A reduction in the ordinary expenditures, so as for several years not to exceed seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars annually, unless, when the revenue is abundant, the great national works, which it is intended to complete in any event, should be hastened more, and, when the revenue is smaller, be proportionably retarded.

The passage of occasional pre-emption and graduation laws as to the public lands, under judicious limitations concerning the quantity sold in any one case, and for the prevention of frauds and partialities.

To reduce the tariff, whenever the amount of revenue justifies the measure; and always regulate its provisions with a paramount regard to finance, discouraging articles of luxury, and encouraging useful and necessary ones only as incidental objects in tariff legislation.

In connexion with this policy of protecting freedom of trade, to resist monopolies and exclusive privileges, whether in banking or commerce.

The exclusion of small bank notes from circulation, so as to enlarge the quantity of specie within the country; increase the use of it, and especially of gold, for common purposes, and thus protect as well the banks against runs or panics as the laboring classes from losses and depreciations incident to every paper currency, like ours, not founded on a specie basis as broad as the paper itself. And finally, the rapid extinguishment of any national debt, and the creation of no new one of a permanent description in peace.

A prominent feature in the policy which has thus been recommended as to our fiscal affairs, has been to leave to State legislation all matters of doubtful jurisdiction, as well as all clearly of a domestic and State character, whether connected with the revenue or the currency, the exchanges and commerce, or some other exciting interests of the country less intermingled with the immediate business of this department. The undersigned takes pleasure in acknowledging that several of those enumerated measures did not originate with him; yet they have all received his earnest official support, and he is gratified that steps have already been taken by Congress insuring in part the success of some of them.

The rest, as well as those, are again respectfully commended to favorable consideration, hoping that the scrutiny of longer discussion and reflection may have satisfied its members that the full adoption of them all would

promote the durable prosperity of the finances, and at the same time be in harmony with the constitution, and favorable to most of the great interests of the country.

In respect to several remaining matters connected with the numerous duties devolved on this department, it is proposed to postpone the consideration of most of them to special reports to Congress, and separate communications to suitable committees.

Among the latter is a mass of questions, chiefly connected with the public lands and the custom-house establishment. Among the former are the state of the light houses; the progress in the survey of the coast; the manufacture of weights and measures; the condition of the Mint and its branches; the situation of our trade with the British provinces and West Indies; the disposition made of our deposits with the several States; and various other subjects of minor importance.

In a note annexed (M) are explained briefly a few topics still different, and some of them more urgent in their character, such as the exclusive employment of one of the present comptrollers as a commissioner of the customs; a revision of the number and compensation of officers in the customs, and especially their pay during the past year; the requirement of official security from district attorneys; a change in the commencement of the fiscal year, making also the commercial the same as the calendar year; appropriating, in certain cases, for five quarters, and keeping and publishing all accounts and returns by quarters as well as years; new provisions concerning papers in whale ships and in vessels on the coast of Africa; a declaratory act as to the duties on silks and worsteds; and the further extension of the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Within the present year, the business as to the French indemnity has been closed by distributing the additional interest obtained on the first four instalments. The sixth payment due from the kingdom of Naples has also been received and divided among the claimants.

The annual exhibit of the condition and business of the General Land Office usually accompanies this report, but, from its length and importance, it will be presented separately in a few days. The very successful progress made in bringing up the arrears of business, and in the despatch of the enormous amount of current duties devolved on that office by the unprecedented sales in 1835 and 1836, deserves special notice. It has enabled the Commissioner to dispense with the employment of nineteen of his former clerks. Disagreeable and embarrassing as the discontinuance of official services usually is, a strong sense of its propriety in an economical view has led to the measure on this occasion without any special direction by Congress. It is also again urged as a proper topic for legislation, and without which it cannot be effected, that the number and consequently the expense of the old land offices be reduced, by uniting several with others adjoining, where the quantity of business has become much lessened. A similar course as to some of the collection districts on the sea-board has before been recommended, and is still considered worthy the attention of Congress. In all these, as well as in larger savings, economy is undoubtedly true wisdom.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *Vice President of the
United States, and President of the Senate.*

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ANNEXED TO THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

- A. Available funds in the Treasury 1st January, 1839.
- B. Receipts and expenditures for 1838.
- C. Expenditures of first three quarters of 1839.
- D. Payment of public debt to 20th November, 1839.
- E. Issue and payment of Treasury notes from 1st Jan. to 20th Nov. 1839.
- F. Exports and imports in 1839.
- G. and H. Exports and imports from 1789 to 1839—consumption of foreign goods, and value of principal articles imported and exported.
- I. Note on above tables.
- J. Annual estimates for House of Representatives.
- K. Names of general deposit banks, and amounts to the credit of Treasurer therein.
- L. Condition of general deposit banks at last returns—names and reason of discontinuance since last session.
- M. Note on some miscellaneous topics.

A.

Statement of funds available for general purposes on the 1st January, 1839.

The gross balance in the Treasury, at that date, exclusive of post office money, was, according to the books of the Register of the Treasury - - - - - \$36,891,196 94

Of this sum there were deposited with the several States, under the act of 23d June, 1836, and not available for the public service until new directions are given by Congress - - - - - \$28,101,644 99

There were held by the Treasury in trust, for indemnities, &c., about - - - - - 500,000 00

There were, of funds, which had been unavailable for a long period, being principally balances due from banks employed as depositories, which had failed previous to 1837 - - - - - 1,100,000 00

Debts due, by the Treasurer's statement, from banks which failed in 1837, and which had not paid the balances due by the sum of - - - - - 2,472,590 00

Portion of balance in the Mint and its branches, which cannot be drawn out without much inconvenience - - - - - 500,000 00

32,674,234 99

Leaving a balance apparently available on 1st January, 1839 \$4,216,961 95

But the aggregate of warrants outstanding on that day, the amount of which is to be deducted from the balance in the Treasurer's hands, was larger on the 1st January, 1839, than at the commencement of each of the four years preceding 1837, by at least - - - - - 1,750,000 00

As these warrants were deducted from the appropriations to which they were chargeable, it is proper to deduct this excess of these warrants from the amount of what would otherwise have been available means.

Computing this excess at the above sum, the effective available balance, on the 1st of January, 1839, was - \$2,466,961 95

The aggregate of unavailable funds in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1840, will probably remain about the same amount, excepting that the sums due from deposit banks, which became defaulters in 1837, will be diminished to about - - - - - \$1,150,000 00

B.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1838.

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1838 - \$37,327,252 69

RECEIPTS.

Customs	-	-	-	\$16,158,800 36
Lands	-	-	-	3,081,939 47
Second and third instalments due from the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	4,542,102 22
Miscellaneous items	-	-	-	369,813 29
Treasury notes	-	-	-	12,716,820 86
Trust funds	-	-	-	2,149,906 40
				<hr/>
				39,019,382 60
				<hr/>
				76,346,635 29

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign inter- course	-	-	-	\$5,666,702 68
Military	-	-	-	19,936,311 57
Naval	-	-	-	5,941,381 94
Public debt	-	-	-	2,217 08
Treasury notes redeemed, including in- terest	-	-	-	5,603,503 19
Trust funds	-	-	-	2,305,321 89
				<hr/>
				39,455,438 35
				<hr/>

Balance on the 1st January, 1839 - 36,891,196 94

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 27, 1839.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

C.

Statement of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the trust funds, from 1st of January to 30th of September, 1839.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.		
Legislature - - - - -	\$403,710 02	
Executive Departments - - - - -	639,492 01	
Officers and clerks of the Mint and branches - - - - -	48,800 00	
Surveyors and their clerks - - - - -	35,853 65	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands - - - - -	1,125 00	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, Washington - - - - -	1,725 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States - - - - -	104,306 61	
Judiciary - - - - -	358,212 82	
		\$1,593,225 11
Payment of sundry annuities, per acts of Congress - - - - -	899 58	
Mint establishment - - - - -	78,700 00	
Support and maintenance of light-houses - - - - -	279,514 88	
Building light-houses - - - - -	189,094 23	
Surveying the public lands - - - - -	80,676 13	
Surveying the coast of the United States - - - - -	64,995 78	
Registers and receivers of land offices - - - - -	658 97	
Keepers of the public archives in Florida - - - - -	750 00	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold - - - - -	14,238 01	
Marine hospital establishment - - - - -	90,114 06	
Marine hospital at New Orleans - - - - -	24,015 00	
Repairing marine hospital at Charleston - - - - -	2,000 00	
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana - - - - -	18,530 00	
Roads and canals within the State of Arkansas - - - - -	21,740 00	
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois - - - - -	23,400 00	
Public buildings, &c. in Washington - - - - -	297,032 52	
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia - - - - -	10,689 40	
Completing the Alexandria canal - - - - -	40,000 00	
Relief of the several corporate cities in the District of Columbia - - - - -	55,749 77	
Building custom-houses and ware-houses - - - - -	193,246 56	
Documentary History of the Revolution - - - - -	5,602 00	
Relief of sundry individuals - - - - -	31,046 28	
Payment for horses, &c. - - - - -	24,437 46	
Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida - - - - -	83,992 58	
Additional compensation to collectors, &c. - - - - -	65,839 28	
Debentures and other charges - - - - -	11,091 20	
Patent fund - - - - -	27,979 22	
Sixth census - - - - -	2,000 00	
Expenses incident to the issuing of Treasury notes - - - - -	480 54	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	25,023 05	
Refunding duties - - - - -	74,557 99	
Documents ordered by the Senate - - - - -	15,000 00	
		1,853,094 49
Salaries of ministers of the United States - - - - -	46,780 00	
Salaries of secretaries of legation - - - - -	8,501 22	
Salaries of chargés des affaires - - - - -	47,501 02	
Salary of drogoman to Turkey, and contingent expenses of the legation - - - - -	2,583 12	
Outfits of ministers - - - - -	9,000 00	
Outfits of chargés des affaires - - - - -	4,500 00	
Relief of certain diplomatic agents - - - - -	11,755 57	
Contingent expenses of missions abroad - - - - -	15,299 23	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse - - - - -	5,770 63	
Salaries of consuls at London and Paris - - - - -	3,000 00	
Relief and protection of American seamen - - - - -	30,816 69	
Allowance for clerk hire, &c., in the office of the American consul at London - - - - -	2,270 29	
Intercourse with Barbary powers - - - - -	10,178 00	
Interpreters, guards, &c., consulates in the Turkish dominions - - - - -	5,000 00	
Expenses of commission under the convention with the Queen of Spain - - - - -	52 86	

C—Continued.

Expenses of commission under the convention with the King of the Two Sicilies - - - - -		\$120 00	\$203,188 63
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
Pay of the army - - - - -		774,394 83	
Subsistence of officers - - - - -		289,444 64	
Subsistence Department - - - - -		493,537 69	
Quartermaster's Department - - - - -		146,848 59	
Incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department - - - - -		115,970 04	
Transportation of officers' baggage - - - - -		49,758 51	
Transportation of the army - - - - -		124,366 58	
Forage - - - - -		66,991 80	
Purchasing Department - - - - -		517,577 96	
Payments in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers - - - - -		29,302 93	
Clothing for officers' servants - - - - -		17,340 74	
Two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and expenses of recruiting - - - - -		37,088 90	
Medical and hospital department - - - - -		24,364 04	
Contingencies of the army - - - - -		1,933 33	
Arrearages prior to July, 1815 - - - - -		1,992 30	
Invalid and half-pay pensions - - - - -		160,535 29	
Pensions to widows and orphans, (payable through the Third Auditor's office) - - - - -		5,235 78	
Pensions to widows and orphans, per act of 4th July, 1836 - - - - -		381,532 95	
Revolutionary pensions, per act 18th March, 1818 - - - - -		355,472 91	
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828 - - - - -		62,591 40	
Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832 - - - - -		789,012 78	
Two years' pensions to widows and orphans, per act July, 1838 - - - - -		1,036,051 78	
Virginia claims, per act 5th July, 1832 - - - - -		4,875 50	
Unclaimed pensions, 6th April, 1838 - - - - -		59,393 94	
Pay of officers, cadets, and musicians at West Point Academy - - - - -		54,418 00	
Subsistence of officers and cadets at West Point Academy - - - - -		30,700 00	
Forage for officers' horses at West Point Academy - - - - -		1,227 00	
Clothing for officers' servants at West Point Academy - - - - -		255 00	
Expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point Academy - - - - -		2,000 00	
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses, West Point Academy - - - - -		731 50	
Repairs and improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, &c. at West Point - - - - -		7,221 60	
Pay of adjutants and quartermasters' clerks at West Point Academy - - - - -		475 00	
Increase and expenses of the Library at West Point Academy - - - - -		1,000 00	
Department of philosophy at West Point Academy - - - - -		600 00	
Department of mathematics at West Point Academy - - - - -		97 54	
Department of chemistry at West Point Academy - - - - -		327 50	
Department of drawing at West Point Academy - - - - -		285 00	
Department of tactics at West Point Academy - - - - -		360 00	
Department of artillery at West Point Academy - - - - -		275 00	
Two fire engines with hose complete - - - - -		1,900 00	
Arsenals - - - - -		165,238 11	
Purchase of land at the Allegany and Watertown arsenals - - - - -		3,500 00	
Arming and equipping militia - - - - -		227,423 50	
Accoutrements and arms for infantry, cavalry, militia, &c. - - - - -		44,538 56	
Ordnance service - - - - -		68,011 93	
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies - - - - -		39,110 70	
Purchase of light field artillery - - - - -		11,389 82	
Expenses of preparing drawings for a uniform system of artillery - - - - -		1,000 00	
National armories - - - - -		288,722 67	
Blacksmiths' shop, &c., at Watertown, Massachusetts - - - - -		6,500 00	
New machinery at Springfield armory - - - - -		5,000 00	
Barracks, quarters, &c. - - - - -		73,632 11	
Barracks and quarters on Western frontiers - - - - -		70,975 22	
Barracks at Baton Rouge - - - - -		242 64	

C—Continued.

Barracks and other buildings at Sackett's Harbor - - -	\$9,000 00
Barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg - - -	6,200 00
Purchase of gunpowder - - -	1,521 16
Elevating machines for barrette and casement carriages - - -	3,500 00
Armament of fortifications - - -	128,669 84
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications - - -	4,764 56
Incidental expenses of fortifications and purchase of lands, &c. - - -	28,128 30
Fort Adams - - -	48,059 39
Fort Niagara - - -	10,360 00
Fort Delaware - - -	4,200 00
Fort Caswell - - -	7,000 00
Fort Schuyler, New York - - -	58,000 00
Fort Warren, Massachusetts - - -	87,500 00
Fort Pulaski, Georgia - - -	62,060 00
Fort on Foster's bank, Florida - - -	21,500 00
Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery, Maryland - - -	15,485 00
Fort Monroe, Virginia - - -	63,185 74
Repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego, and construction of barrack, 1839 - - -	6,739 28
Preservation of Castle Island, and repairs of Fort Independence - - -	49,930 00
Repairs of Castle Williams and Fort Columbus, and officers' quarters at New York - - -	2,000 00
Fortifications at Charleston and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie - - -	92,232 41
Repairs of Fort Marion, and sea-wall at St. Augustine - - -	18,515 68
Repairs of the old fort at the Barancas, Pensacola - - -	34,880 00
Fortifications at New London harbor, Connecticut - - -	7,000 00
Protection of the northern frontier, &c. - - -	62,326 14
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities - - -	24,966 04
Forage for dragoons, and volunteer officers, &c. - - -	350,643 87
Freight on transportation into Florida or Cherokee country - - -	127,530 51
Wagons, carts, &c. - - -	71,792 14
Hire of corps of mechanics - - -	143,399 36
Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians - - -	20,443 60
Transportation of supplies, &c. - - -	195,003 46
Miscellaneous and contingent charges - - -	123,806 04
Pay of 4,000 volunteers for 1838, including arrearages for 1837 - - -	123,282 53
Purchase, &c., of three small vessels to cruise along the coast of Florida, 1839 - - -	22,700 00
Paying three companies of Indian militia - - -	788 64
Selection of sites for marine hospitals on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Lake Erie - - -	387 25
Surveys of a military character, and for the defence of the Atlantic, &c. - - -	4,827 04
Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay - - -	71,504 75
Breakwater at Stamford's ledge, Portland, Maine - - -	11,680 00
Breakwater at Church's cove harbor, in the town of Little Compton - - -	7,041 00
Breakwater at Sandy bay - - -	10,000 00
Breakwater and pier at the harbor of Burlington, Vermont - - -	27,020 00
Breakwater on pier at the mouth of St. Joseph - - -	21,586 00
Breakwater in the harbor at Plattsburg - - -	13,750 00
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts - - -	5,933 00
Constructing two piers and improving the navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio - - -	10,777 00
Pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river - - -	1,867 50
Pier and mole at Oswego - - -	18,962 45
Pier at the northern extremity of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin - - -	500 00
Improving the harbor of Saybrook, Connecticut - - -	6,460 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania - - -	13,954 00
Improving the harbor of Chicago, Illinois - - -	15,000 00

C—Continued.

Improving the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, Massachusetts, 1839	\$6,935 00
Improving the harbor of Westport	2,300 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, on Lake Ontario	17,237 67
Improving the harbor of Black river, New York	11,200 50
Improving the harbor of Cattaraugus creek, Lake Erie	12,208 00
Improving the entrance of White Hall harbor, Lake Champlain	6,830 00
Improving the harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie	17,052 00
Improving the harbor of New Castle	2,000 00
Improving the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware	2,000 00
Improving the harbor of Mobile	30,037 00
Improving the harbor of Cleveland	15,062 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of river Raisin	7,500 00
Preservation of Rainsford island, in the harbor of Boston	5,230 00
A sea-wall to preserve Fairweather island, near Black Rock harbor	2,995 90
Works at Buffalo harbor	1,733 00
Preservation of the harbor of Provincetown	4,358 48
Protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor	5,297 00
Removing sand bar in the harbor of New Bedford	5,881 37
Deepening the harbor at Baltimore	10,000 00
Construction of harbor at Michigan City	27,424 00
Deepening the straight channel of East pass, at Appalachicola	9,900 00
Rebuilding lights on Brandywine shoals	6,547 00
Deepening channel between the islands of north and south Hero, near St. Albany, Lake Champlain	1,250 00
Mound or sea-wall between Lake Erie and Buffalo creek	12,571 00
Works at the mouth of Genesee river	10,210 00
Opening a passage between Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and improving New river, &c.	12,500 00
A light-house on Flynn's knoll, near Sandy Hook	25,000 00
Removing light-house on Goat island	8,706 75
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina	14,000 00
Improving the navigation of Hudson river	46,353 17
Improving the navigation of Cumberland river, Tennessee	8,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio between Pittsburg and the falls	24,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans	34,560 63
Improving the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio and Missouri rivers	22,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Arkansas river	17,451 76
Improving the inland channel between the St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida	7,341 00
Improving the navigation of the natural channels of the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal	9,700 00
Increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river	4,950 00
Improving the navigation of Neenah and Wisconsin rivers, and connecting them with a navigable canal	2,000 00
Removing obstructions from Savannah river	8,535 00
Removing obstructions from Huron river, Ohio	750 00
Removing obstructions from Grand river, Ohio	2,852 00
Removing obstructions from Ashtabula creek	1,600 00
Removing obstructions from Conneaut creek	2,100 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Suwanee river	4,500 00
Survey of Rock river, &c.	1,000 00
Survey of Yellow river, Florida, with the view of removing raft	500 00
Survey of Red Cedar river, in Iowa Territory	1,500 00
Survey of roads and canals	484 98
Cumberland road in Ohio and west of Zanesville	45,100 00
Cumberland road in Indiana	13,000 00

C—Continued.

Cumberland road in Illinois - - - - -	\$85,000 00
Repairing road from Jacksonville to Tallahassee - - -	500 00
Mail route and post road through the Creek country - -	400 00
Road from Fort Howard to northern boundary of Illinois -	5,000 00
Construction of a bridge, &c. between Prairie du Chien and Dubuque - - - - -	10,000 00
Road from Milwaukie, by way of Madison, to Mississippi river opposite Dubuque - - - - -	10,000 00
Road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford - - - - -	5,000 00
Repairing road, &c. from St. Augustine to Picolata - - -	7,323 00
Military road from the Mississippi to the Red river - -	39,700 00
Road from Sauk harbor, on Lake Michigan, to Dehonnee, on Wisconsin river - - - - -	5,000 00
Road from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, to the Wisconsin river - - - - -	5,000 00
Road from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri -	20,000 00
Road from Burlington towards the Indian agency on the Des Moines - - - - -	5,000 00
Road from Burlington to De Haques - - - - -	2,500 00
Civilization of Indians - - - - -	5,930 00
Pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents -	7,404 26
Pay of sub-agents - - - - -	4,700 00
Pay of interpreters - - - - -	5,455 00
Presents to Indians - - - - -	2,034 89
Provisions to Indians - - - - -	5,275 00
Buildings and repairs - - - - -	2,550 00
Contingencies of Indian Department - - - - -	24,646 85
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies - - - - -	18,164 92
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Indiana - - -	15,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Huron - - -	400 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of the Prairie - -	16,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Wabash - - -	20,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Creeks - - - - -	9,432 63
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations, New York - - -	4,500 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas, New York - - - - -	6,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes - - - - -	10,450 00
Fulfilling treaties with Otoes and Missourias - - - -	3,850 00
Fulfilling treaties with Omahas - - - - -	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Iowas - - - - -	16,470 00
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws - - - - -	46,935 75
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Otoes, and Missourias - - - - -	1,617 50
Fulfilling treaties with Wyandots - - - - -	6,480 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottowas - - - - -	5,431 88
Fulfilling treaties with Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares -	1,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Miamies - - - - -	89,221 12
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - - - -	38,602 30
Fulfilling treaties with Menomones - - - - -	31,110 00
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes - - - - -	54,750 00
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas - - - - -	250 00
Fulfilling treaties with Christian Indians - - - - -	400 00
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Mississippi - - -	10,206 27
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Saganaw - - - -	5,340 00
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians - - - - -	750 00
Fulfilling treaties with Kanzas - - - - -	4,080 00
Fulfilling treaties with Osages - - - - -	800 00
Fulfilling treaties with Delawares - - - - -	8,180 00
Fulfilling treaties with Chickasaws - - - - -	3,235 50
Fulfilling treaties with Quapaws - - - - -	3,202 50
Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees - - - - -	4,360 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottawas and Chippewas - - - -	53,885 00
Fulfilling treaties with Sioux of Mississippi - - - -	21,412 32
Fulfilling treaties with Yanceton and Santie Sioux - - -	3,760 00
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri - - -	3,391 24

C—Continued.

Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	\$47,348 00
Fulfilling treaties with Kickapoos	5,500 00
Fulfilling treaties with Kaskaskias and Peorias	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Piankeshaws	800 00
Fulfilling treaties with Weas	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Suwanees	6,340 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Shawnees	1,640 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas	1,940 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees	4,600 00
Fulfilling treaties with Caddoes	10,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Eel Rivers	1,100 00
Subscription to Indian Biography	900 00
Mission of A. P. Chouteau among the wild Indians, &c. west	9,237 58
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Yankton, Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, of 1837	85 00
Holding treaties with the Osages	850 67
Holding treaties with the Creeks	200 89
Holding treaties with the Wyandots of Ohio	700 00
Expenses of a delegation of Seneca Indians	394 62
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes in 1838	221 50
Expenses attending the negotiation of the treaty with Senecas and other bands of New York Indians	702 00
Salary of a clerk in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs south of the Mississippi	500 00
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, and expenses attending distribution of the same under the direction of Secretary of War	25,000 00
Commissioners to adjust claims under Choctaw treaty of 1830, per act of March 3, 1837	750 00
Expenses of removing and subsisting Creek Indians	2,610 24
Expenses of delegation of Stockbridge, Munsee and Seneca Indians	2,000 00
Holding treaty with the Seminole Indians	3,353 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw, 1837, 1838	23,029 99
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Mississippi, 1837	7,352 04
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sioux of Mississippi, 1837	49,978 67
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, 1837	966 38
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	4,130 76
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes	35,306 26
Carrying into effect treaty with the Oneidas at Green Bay	30,250 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas	372 63
Sales of the reserves of Creek Indians under treaty of 1832	707 00
Objects specified in third article of treaty with the Cherokees, of 1838, per act of June 12, 1838	963,397 06
Removal and subsistence of Indians	31,613 35
Education of Indian youths	664 00
Transportation and incidental expenses of Indian Department	2,148 85
Payments to Miamies on ratification of third article of treaty of November 6, 1838	60,000 00
Payment of claims provided for in fourth and fifth articles of Miami treaty of November 6, 1838	9,412 00
Payment of the first ten annual instalments to Miamies, per third article of treaty of November 6, 1838	12,563 00
Expenses of examining Miami claims, accrued since October 23, 1834	1,200 00
Expenses of removal and subsistence of Pottawatomies of Indiana	11,000 00
Payment of expenses of investigating frauds on the Creek reservation, 1839	560 00
Payment of 5 per cent. interest for one year on \$350,000, per act	17,500 00
Payment of claims of the McIntosh party, per fifth article of Creek treaty, 1838	21,103 33

C—Continued.

Payments for improvements on missionary reservations, per fourth article of treaty of December, 1835, with the Cherokees -	\$9,306 87
Payment of the purchase money for forty acres of land, per first article of treaty of 1839 with the Chippewas of Saganaw -	320 00
Expenses of negotiating treaty of 1839 with the Chippewas of Saganaw -	125 00
Payment of annuity to Osages, per second article of treaty of January 11, 1839 -	19,199 64
Support of two blacksmiths' establishments, &c. for Osages -	1,000 00
Cows, calves, hogs, ploughs, &c. for Osages -	7,300 00
Expenses of a commissioner to examine and settle claims for Osage depredations -	2,000 00
Payment of purchase money for Osage reservations -	43,520 00
Reimbursement of annuity deducted from Osage Indians in 1835 -	3,000 00
Reimbursement of annuity deducted from Clermont band of Osages in 1829 -	3,000 00
Payment of one year's interest on \$157,000, at 5 per cent., to Iowa Indians -	2,355 00
Building ten houses for Iowa chiefs -	2,000 00
Completing survey under treaty with the Delawares, and expenses of locating Miamies and Winnebagoes -	500 00
Purchase of five sections of land from Wa-pan-se-tra, Pottawatamies' chief, by the Executive -	4,000 00
Expenses of holding a treaty with the Stockbridge Indians -	800 00
Employment of physicians to vaccinate Indians -	1,500 00
Twelve maps, showing the position of the lands of each Indian tribe, for use of War department and United States Senate -	151 00
Expenses of surveying and marking boundaries between the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi -	3,928 00
Relief of James Baker, per act -	200 00
Relief of Ellen Schmuch, per act June 28, 1836 -	360 00
Relief of Benjamin H. Mackall, per act -	210 00
Relief of Thomas J. Triplett -	1,137 00
Relief of N. S. Colquhoun, per act March 3, 1839 -	687 50
Relief of the legal representatives of Michael Fenwick, per act March 3, 1839 -	7,000 00
Relief of Joseph Jackson, per act -	115 60
Relief of the levy court of Calvert county, Maryland -	3,000 00
Relief of Joseph M. Hernandez, per act March 3, 1839 -	5,009 80
Relief of James Thomas, per act July 2, 1836 -	17,546 70
Relief of sundry citizens for Indian depredations, per act June 30, 1834 -	1,370 00
Relief of A. J. Pickett and George W. Gayle, per act March 3, 1839 -	198 00
Relief of Henry Grady, per act March 3, 1839 -	506 00
Relief of William Clark, per act March 3, 1839 -	24 00
Relief of Thomas Sinnard, per act March 3, 1839 -	570 24
Relief of William Traverse, per act March 3, 1839 -	228 00
Relief of Francis Gardiner, per act of March 1, 1839 -	341 00
Relief of Irad and Datus Kelly, per act March 3, 1839 -	125 75
Relief of the administrator of Henry Gratiot, per act March 3, 1839 -	1,413 70
Relief of E. H. Williams, administrator of Dr. Hazel W. Crouch -	240 00
Relief of Ann S. Heilman, per act June 22, 1838 -	360 00
New dies to renew the medal made in honor of Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, per act March 3, 1837 -	702 50
	11,885,385 55

From which deduct the following repayments, viz:

Pay and subsistence - - - - \$8,406 47

C—Continued.

Bounties and premiums - - -	\$36 00		
Repairs, &c. of the arsenal at Charleston -	84 26		
Purchase of lands, &c. at Mount Vernon ar- senal - - -	1,834 56		
Tennessee volunteers, mustered into service by General Gaines, April, 1836, and proclama- tion of Governor Cannon, April 28, 1836 -	59 20		
One month's pay, &c. to volunteers, &c. of Ken- tucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, &c.	1,198 66		
New machinery at Harper's Ferry armory -	11,672 77		
Fortifications, (old acc't) - - -	20 00		
Fort Calhoun - - -	1,414 06		
Fort at Grand Terre - - -	1,805 08		
More perfect defence of the frontier - - -	390 35		
Transportation of 4,000 volunteers - - -	52,320 78		
Drafts lying over, &c. for services in Florida, &c.	48,047 61		
Purchase of powder and other materials for car- tridges, &c. - - -	2,029 41		
Repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians -	49,664 50		
Volunteers, and an additional regiment of dra- goons - - -	20 00		
Suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians -	4,548 30		
Removing the light-house at Old Point Comfort into Fortress Monroe - - -	243 13		
Light house on pier at Oswego - - -	406 50		
Improvement of Pascagoula river - - -	182 45		
Survey of St. Francis, Black and White rivers -	678 98		
Opening and constructing road from Tallahas- see to Iola - - -	220 00		
Road from Memphis to Strong's, on St Fran- cis river - - -	1,654 17		
Fulfilling treaties with Florida Indians -	35,189 98		
To aid certain Creek Indians to remove west of the Mississippi, per act 20th May, 1836 -	400 00		
Expenses of delegation, &c. per act 31st May, 1832 - - -	25 00		
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, per act 2d July, 1836 - - -	840,888 01		
Arrearages of annuities for Cherokees - - -	29,000 00		
Indian annuities - - -	445 89		
Relief of Robert Keyworth - - -	45 50		
Pay and subsistence of mounted rangers -	216 46		
Road from Detroit to Saganaw and Fort Gra- tiot - - -	4 52		
Transportation of annuities, per act 28th Feb- ruary, 1834 - - -	95 42		
Annuities, per act 20th May, 1826, and 2d March, 1827 - - -	88 32		
Annuities, per act 4th June, 1832 - - -	250 00		
	\$1,093,586 34		
			\$10,791,799 21
NAVY ESTABLISHMENT.			
Pay and subsistence of the navy - - -	1,680,591 52		
Pay of superintendents - - -	45,948 53		
Provisions - - -	356,637 97		
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	45,158 27		
Navy yard at Portsmouth - - -	23,230 00		
Navy yard at Boston - - -	19,700 00		
Navy yard at New York - - -	22,486 63		
Navy yard at Philadelphia - - -	495 36		
Navy yard at Washington - - -	26,957 88		
Navy yard at Norfolk - - -	58,410 93		
Navy yard at Pensacola - - -	51,758 80		
Survey of the May river from Tybee bar to Hunting island -	73 82		

C—Continued.

Examination of the Mississippi and Saline rivers - -	\$863 43
Magazine on Ellis's island, in the harbor of New York - -	2,200 00
Hospital at Boston - - - - -	426 63
Hospital at Brooklyn - - - - -	23,125 04
Hospital at Norfolk - - - - -	1,500 00
Hospital at Pensacola - - - - -	22,030 14
Ordnance and ordnance stores - - - - -	11,873 44
Gradual improvement of the navy - - - - -	384,239 11
Repair of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission - - - - -	1,109,267 32
Contingent expenses of the navy - - - - -	324,998 67
Contingent expenses not enumerated - - - - -	421 60
Rebuilding frigate Congress - - - - -	8,224 64
Building and equipping six vessels of war - - - - -	289,791 59
Agency of the coast of Africa for suppression of slave trade - - - - -	553 87
Prize money for officers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong - - - - -	492 41
Expenses in relation to steam engines and steamboats - - - - -	3,006 44
Pay and subsistence of marine corps - - - - -	126,781 01
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers serving on shore, marine corps - - - - -	24,253 52
Medicines and hospital stores for marine corps - - - - -	2,950 94
Fuel for marine corps - - - - -	11,316 52
Contingent expenses for marine corps - - - - -	14,493 25
Transportation and recruiting for marine corps - - - - -	4,831 75
Repairs of barracks for marine corps - - - - -	3,775 30
Arrearages to captains and subalterns, marine corps - - - - -	7,241 88
Clothing for marine corps - - - - -	31,067 41
Relief of Charles Blake, per act 28th June, 1836 - - - - -	180 00
Relief of Charles Rockwell, per act 3d March, 1839 - - - - -	719 27
Relief of Francis Mallaby, per act 3d March, 1839 - - - - -	392 00
Relief of Spencer C. Gist, per act 3d March, 1839 - - - - -	804 72
Relief of Ezekiel Jones, per act 3d March, 1839 - - - - -	491 40
Relief of Dudley Walker, per act 2d March, 1839 - - - - -	158 52
Relief of Jarius Loomis, and heirs of James Bassett, per act 3d March, 1839 - - - - -	542 50
Conveying Schuylkill water to naval asylum, Philadelphia - - - - -	4,889 72
	4,749,353 75

From which deduct the following repayments, viz :

Gradual increase of the navy - - - - -	\$16,070 28
Rebuilding and equipping two sloops of war - - - - -	4,539 66
Military stores for marine corps - - - - -	776 51
Rebuilding frigate Macedonian - - - - -	3 56
Timber to rebuild Java and Cyane - - - - -	4,581 86
Iron tanks - - - - -	92 50
Contingencies for 1830 - - - - -	18 00
Completing and furnishing hospitals - - - - -	390 85
Completing steam vessel at the navy yard, Brooklyn - - - - -	349 49
Naval magazines at Charleston and Brooklyn - - - - -	776 80
Surveying and exploring expedition to Pacific ocean - - - - -	5,193 57
Arrears of contingencies - - - - -	40 16
Survey of the coast of the United States - - - - -	486 00
Contingent for 1831 - - - - -	263 94
Relief of Samuel Sanderson - - - - -	2,009 00
	35,652 18
	\$4,713,701 57

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest of the funded debt - - - - -	34
Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt - - - - -	1,000 00

C—Continued.

Paying certain parts of domestic debt. - - -	\$641 16	
Redemption of 3 per cent. stock - - -	12 48	
Redemption of exchanged 4½ per cent. stock - - -	3,000 00	
Redemption of 5 per cent. stock - - -	10,000 00	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes, (old) - - -	5 00	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act 12th October, 1837 - - -	4,076,133 52	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act 21st May, 1838 - - -	5,461,212 18	
Interest of Treasury notes issued per act 12th October, 1837 - - -	92,786 44	
Interest of Treasury notes issued per act 21st May, 1838 - - -	261,627 69	
		\$9,906,418 81
		29,061,427 82

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 28, 1839.***T. L. SMITH, Register.**

D.

Of the public debt.

The payments on account of the (old) funded and unfunded debt, since the 1st December, 1838, have been as follows:

1. On account of the principal and interest of the funded debt:

Principal	-	-	-	-	\$13,012 48
Interest	-	-	-	-	1,000 34
					<u>14,012 82</u>
Leaving unclaimed and undischarged	-	-	-	-	<u>311,508 01</u>

Viz:

Principal	-	-	-	-	\$62,941 99
Interest	-	-	-	-	248,566 02
					<u>\$646 16</u>

2. On account of the unfunded debt	-	-	-	-	<u>\$646 16</u>
Leaving the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation	-	-	-	-	<u>\$36,267 24</u>

Viz:

Certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1798	-	-	\$26,652 15
Treasury notes issued during the late war			5,295 00
Certificates of Mississippi stock	-	-	<u>4,320 09</u>

Debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States, viz:

Of the city of Washington	-	-	-	\$1,000,000 00
Alexandria	-	-	-	250,000 00
Georgetown	-	-	-	250,000 00
				<u>1,500,000 00</u>

The payments during the year 1839, on account of the interest and charges of this debt, amounted to \$76,374 77

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 20, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

E.

Statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury notes from the 1st of January to the 20th of November, 1839.

The Treasury notes issued during the period above mentioned, under the acts of the 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839, amounted to - - - - - \$3,857,276 21

Amount redeemed during the same period :

1. Of notes issued under the act of the 12th October, 1837, there have been entered in the books of this office - \$4,148,848 98

And there are at present, under examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury, notes which had been received in payment for duties and lands, amounting to - - - - - 126,413 65

4,275,262 63

2. Of notes issued under the acts of 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839, there have been entered in the books of this office - - - - - 5,845,979 18

And there are at present, under examination by the accounting officers of the department - - - - - 508,017 26

6,353,996 44

Total amount redeemed since the 1st January, 1839 - - - 10,629,259 07

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 20, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

F.

A statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Year ending 30th of September.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
	Free of duty.	Paying duty ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.
1834 -	\$68,393,180	\$35,608,208	\$22,519,944	\$126,521,332
1835 -	77,940,493	45,817,740	26,137,509	149,895,742
1836 -	92,056,481	59,343,388	38,580,166	189,980,035
1837 -	69,250,031	37,716,374	34,022,812	140,989,217
1838 -	60,860,005	27,090,480	25,766,919	113,717,404
1839 -	72,040,719	42,563,739	43,005,102	157,609,560

Year ending 30th of September.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Value of imports.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign merchandise.	Total.	
1834 -	\$81,024,162	\$23,312,811	\$104,336,973	\$126,521,332
1835 -	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836 -	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837 -	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217
1838 -	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839 -	100,951,004	17,408,000	118,359,004	157,609,560

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 28, 1839.

T. L. SMITH,
Register.

G.

Imports into the United States from the 1st of October, 1789, to the 30th September, 1838.

Years.	Total value of imports.	Value retained in the country for consumption.	ARTICLES.				
			Cotton manufactures.	Woollens.	Wines.	Spirits.	Teas.
	(a)	(b)	(c)				
1790	\$23,000,000	\$22,460,844	-	-	-	-	-
1791	29,200,000	28,687,959	-	-	\$836,121	\$1,859,975	\$352,509
1792	31,500,000	29,746,902	-	-	-	-	-
1793	31,100,000	28,990,428	-	-	-	-	-
1794	34,600,000	28,073,767	-	-	-	-	-
1795	69,756,268	61,266,796	-	-	-	-	-
1796	81,436,164	55,136,164	-	-	-	-	-
1797	75,379,406	48,379,406	-	-	-	-	-
1798	68,551,700	35,551,700	-	-	-	-	-
1799	79,069,148	33,546,148	-	-	-	-	-
1800	91,252,768	52,121,891	-	-	-	-	-
1801	111,363,511	64,720,790	-	-	-	-	-
1802	76,333,333	40,558,362	-	-	2,828,391	5,025,558	2,206,348
1803	64,666,666	51,072,594	-	-	2,204,702	5,508,026	2,963,977
1804	85,000,000	48,768,403	-	-	3,843,022	7,342,487	1,911,195
1805	120,600,000	67,430,981	-	-	-	*6,170,333	-
1806	129,410,000	69,126,764	-	-	-	*7,197,560	-
1807	138,500,000	78,856,442	-	-	-	*5,808,315	-
1808	56,990,000	43,992,586	-	-	-	*4,130,812	-
1809	59,400,000	38,602,469	-	-	-	*3,364,294	-
1810	85,400,000	61,008,705	-	-	-	*4,604,361	-
1811	53,400,000	37,377,210	-	-	-	*5,455,245	-
1812	77,030,000	68,534,873	-	-	-	*6,022,334	-
1813	22,005,000	19,157,155	-	-	-	-	-
1814	12,965,000	12,819,831	-	-	-	-	-
1815	113,041,274	106,457,924	-	-	-	-	-
1816	147,103,000	129,964,444	-	-	-	-	-
1817	99,250,000	79,891,931	-	-	-	-	-
1818	121,750,000	102,323,304	-	-	-	-	-
1819	87,125,000	67,959,317	-	-	-	-	-
1820	74,450,000	56,441,971	-	-	-	-	-
1821	62,585,724	41,283,236	\$7,788,514	\$7,238,954	1,873,464	1,804,798	1,322,636
1822	83,241,511	60,955,309	10,680,216	11,752,595	1,864,627	2,450,261	1,860,777
1823	77,579,267	50,035,645	8,869,482	7,953,451	1,291,542	1,791,419	2,361,245
1824	80,549,007	55,211,850	9,157,667	8,080,853	1,050,898	2,642,620	2,786,252
1825	96,340,075	63,749,432	12,509,516	10,876,873	1,826,263	3,135,210	3,728,935
1826	84,974,477	60,434,865	8,348,034	7,886,826	1,781,188	1,587,712	3,752,281
1827	79,484,068	56,084,932	9,316,153	8,231,515	1,621,035	1,651,436	1,714,882
1828	88,509,824	66,914,807	10,996,230	8,097,559	1,507,533	2,331,656	2,451,197
1829	74,492,527	57,834,049	8,362,017	6,558,235	1,564,562	1,447,914	2,060,457
1830	70,876,920	56,489,441	7,862,326	5,598,634	1,535,102	658,990	2,425,018
1831	103,191,124	83,157,598	16,090,224	12,668,028	1,673,058	1,037,735	1,418,037
1832	101,029,266	76,989,793	10,399,653	9,762,262	2,397,479	1,365,018	2,788,353
1833	108,118,311	88,295,576	13,262,509	7,660,449	2,601,455	1,537,226	5,484,603
1834	126,521,332	103,208,521	10,145,281	7,379,328	2,944,388	1,319,245	6,217,949
1835	149,895,742	129,391,247	15,367,585	10,023,520	3,750,608	1,632,681	4,522,806
1836	189,980,035	168,233,675	17,876,187	12,758,430	4,332,034	1,917,381	5,242,811
1837	140,989,217	119,134,255	11,150,841	4,243,548	4,105,741	1,470,800	5,902,054
1838	113,717,404	101,264,804	6,599,330	6,967,530	2,318,282	1,476,918	3,497,156

(a) For the early years, the aggregate of the value of imports does not appear on the official statement, and has been estimated at different amounts by different persons, and thus that column and the column as to the value of foreign merchandise consumed will not always correspond with former reports. But the difference will not be found so great as to affect materially any general result.

(b) A greater portion of imports were exported before 1819, or during the long wars in Europe, as may be seen in the other table.

(c) The practice of making regular reports of the value and quantity of each article imported did not commence till 1821. Previous to that, therefore, only detached returns can be obtained for a few articles and a few years.

* The value has been estimated agreeably to the prices current returned by collectors of the customs in their quarterly abstracts of exports for each year.

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	ARTICLES—Continued.					
	Salt.	Molasses.	Iron and steel.	Crockery ware.	Silks.	Coffee. (a)
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	\$185,047	\$1,438,921	-	-	-	\$580,712
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	740,376	2,094,384	-	-	-	8,927,208
1803	815,895	2,109,357	-	-	-	3,851,718
1804	739,716	1,803,813	-	-	-	12,339,209
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	609,021	1,719,227	\$3,212,861	\$629,032	\$4,486,921	4,489,970
1822	625,932	2,398,355	5,210,056	1,107,264	6,840,928	5,522,649
1823	740,866	2,634,222	5,083,351	1,095,126	6,718,444	7,098,119
1824	613,486	2,413,643	4,584,134	856,326	7,204,588	5,437,029
1825	589,125	2,547,715	5,820,517	1,011,826	10,299,743	5,250,828
1826	677,058	2,838,728	5,451,333	1,239,050	8,327,909	4,159,558
1827	535,201	2,818,982	6,002,246	1,091,757	6,712,015	4,464,391
1828	443,469	2,788,471	7,286,033	1,485,652	7,656,640	5,192,338
1829	714,618	1,484,104	5,752,925	1,229,817	7,192,698	4,588,585
1830	671,979	995,776	5,930,070	1,168,477	5,932,243	4,227,021
1831	535,133	2,432,488	7,192,979	1,516,435	11,117,946	6,317,666
1832	634,910	2,524,281	8,804,832	1,857,542	9,248,907	9,099,464
1833	996,418	2,867,986	7,742,763	1,669,336	9,498,366	10,567,299
1834	839,315	2,989,020	8,534,458	1,372,800	10,998,964	8,762,657
1835	665,097	3,074,172	8,963,889	1,697,682	16,677,547	10,715,466
1836	724,527	4,077,312	12,892,648	2,709,187	22,980,212	9,653,053
1837	862,617	3,444,701	11,119,548	1,823,401	14,352,823	8,657,760
1838	1,028,418	3,865,285	7,418,504	1,233,536	9,812,338	7,640,217

(a) The exports of coffee in 1802 equalled \$6,015,939; in 1803, \$2,338,462; and in 1804, \$12,185,948.—See, as to exports of other articles, 1 Commerce and Navigation, page 658, G. & S. Digest. The exports of sugar and teas were near half the imports, though below that proportion.

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	ARTICLES—Continued.					
	Sugar.	Spices.	Lead.	Linen.	Hemp.	Specie and bullion.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	\$1,676,085	-	\$71,441	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	7,704,282	-	145,376	-	-	-
1803	5,681,362	-	216,533	-	-	-
1804	9,993,918	-	319,094	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	3,553,582	\$310,281	284,701	\$2,564,159	\$510,589	\$8,064,890
1822	5,034,429	505,340	266,441	6,840,928	1,054,764	3,369,846
1823	3,258,689	580,956	155,175	3,803,807	674,454	5,097,896
1824	5,165,800	369,140	107,494	3,046,920	241,107	6,473,095
1825	4,282,530	626,039	301,408	3,645,125	431,787	6,150,765
1826	5,311,631	594,568	265,409	2,720,565	551,757	6,880,966
1827	4,577,361	322,730	303,615	2,360,880	635,854	8,151,130
1828	3,546,735	432,504	298,544	2,471,352	1,075,243	7,489,741
1829	3,622,406	461,539	52,146	2,480,181	655,935	7,403,602
1830	4,636,342	457,723	20,395	2,485,053	200,338	8,155,964
1831	4,910,877	279,095	52,410	3,145,797	295,706	7,305,945
1832	2,933,688	306,013	124,631	3,391,503	866,865	5,907,504
1833	4,755,556	919,493	89,019	2,552,085	470,973	7,070,368
1834	5,538,097	496,562	183,762	301,502	514,743	17,911,633
1835	6,806,425	712,638	54,112	5,932,568	528,981	13,131,447
1836	12,514,718	1,028,039	37,521	8,271,213	815,558	13,400,881
1837	7,203,206	817,607	17,874	4,851,857	483,792	10,506,414
1838	7,586,825	438,258	10,494	3,583,340	512,506	17,747,116

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	FROM					
	Great Britain and depen- dancies.	France and dependancies.	Spain and dependancies.	Netherlands and depen- dancies.	Sweden and dependan- cies.	Denmark and depen- dancies.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	\$30,972,215	\$20,223,017	\$3,942,445	\$3,699,615	\$671,496	\$2,614,449
1796	41,127,345	19,043,114	3,863,366	4,857,934	751,323	3,283,787
1797	32,620,643	18,072,927	6,062,011	5,613,249	680,878	2,759,516
1798	23,753,241	17,868,102	9,447,490	6,538,209	319,243	1,343,206
1799	37,211,919	3,186,168	14,476,929	6,038,026	562,499	2,941,939
1800	42,577,590	9,644,323	16,071,918	7,132,627	474,656	1,376,509
1801	52,213,522	14,606,945	18,240,314	8,949,473	545,035	3,436,369
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	29,277,938	5,900,581	9,653,728	2,934,272	1,369,869	1,999,730
1822	39,527,829	7,059,342	12,376,841	2,708,162	1,544,907	2,535,406
1823	34,072,578	6,605,343	14,233,590	2,125,587	1,503,050	1,324,532
1824	32,732,340	8,120,763	16,577,156	2,355,525	1,101,750	2,110,666
1825	42,394,812	11,835,581	9,566,237	2,265,378	1,417,598	1,539,592
1826	32,212,356	9,588,896	9,623,420	2,174,181	1,292,182	2,117,164
1827	33,056,374	9,448,562	9,100,369	1,722,070	1,225,042	2,340,171
1828	35,591,484	10,287,505	8,167,546	1,990,431	1,946,763	2,374,069
1829	27,582,082	9,616,970	6,801,374	1,617,334	1,303,959	2,086,177
1830	26,804,981	8,240,885	8,373,681	1,356,765	1,398,640	1,671,218
1831	47,956,717	14,737,585	11,701,201	1,653,031	1,120,730	1,652,216
1832	42,406,924	12,754,615	10,863,290	2,358,474	1,150,804	1,182,708
1833	43,085,865	13,962,913	13,431,207	2,347,343	1,200,899	1,166,872
1834	52,679,298	17,557,245	13,527,464	2,127,886	1,126,541	1,684,368
1835	65,949,307	23,362,584	15,617,140	2,963,718	1,316,508	1,403,902
1836	86,022,915	37,036,235	19,345,690	3,811,514	1,299,603	1,874,340
1837	52,289,557	22,497,817	18,927,871	3,370,828	1,468,878	1,266,906
1838	49,051,181	18,087,149	15,971,394	2,194,238	900,790	1,644,865

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	FROM—Continued.					
	Portugal and depen- dancies.	China.	Hanse Towns.	Russia.	West Indies, generally.	Texas.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	\$2,223,777	\$1,144,103	\$1,663,433	\$1,168,715	\$85,186	-
1796	2,128,326	2,459,410	2,176,486	1,382,978	13,050	-
1797	2,138,305	2,319,964	2,755,677	1,418,418	52,898	-
1798	1,421,346	2,309,304	3,738,763	1,067,152	16,873	-
1799	1,314,984	3,219,262	6,928,511	2,274,913	101,397	-
1800	1,295,736	4,613,463	4,998,975	1,524,995	26,937	-
1801	1,418,434	4,558,356	4,686,757	1,672,059	4,711	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	748,423	3,111,951	990,165	1,852,199	3,727	-
1822	881,290	5,242,556	1,578,757	3,307,328	1,590	-
1823	533,635	6,511,425	1,981,026	2,253,777	7,123	-
1824	601,722	5,618,502	2,527,830	2,209,663	188	-
1825	733,443	7,533,115	2,739,526	2,067,110	9,579	-
1826	765,203	7,422,186	2,816,545	2,617,169	120	-
1827	659,001	3,617,183	1,638,558	2,086,077	167	-
1828	433,555	5,339,108	2,644,392	2,788,362	1,860	-
1829	687,869	4,680,847	2,274,275	2,218,995	3,314	-
1830	471,643	3,878,141	1,873,278	1,621,899	7,386	-
1831	397,550	3,083,205	3,493,301	1,608,328	10,691	-
1832	485,264	5,344,907	2,865,096	3,251,852	12,740	-
1833	555,137	7,541,570	2,227,726	2,772,550	-	-
1834	699,122	7,892,327	3,355,856	2,595,840	-	-
1835	1,125,713	5,987,187	3,841,943	2,395,245	-	-
1836	672,670	7,324,816	4,994,820	2,778,554	4,460	-
1837	928,291	8,965,337	5,642,221	2,816,116	2,183	\$163,384
1838	725,058	4,764,356	2,847,358	1,878,396	217	165,718

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	FROM—Continued.					
	Mexico.	Colombia.	Central America.	Brazil.	Argentine Republic.	Chili.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	-	-	-	\$605,126	-	-
1822	-	-	-	1,486,567	-	-
1823	-	-	-	1,214,810	-	-
1824	-	-	-	2,074,119	-	-
1825	\$4,044,647	\$1,837,050	\$56,789	2,156,707	\$749,771	\$229,509
1826	3,916,198	2,079,724	204,270	2,156,678	522,779	629,949
1827	5,231,867	1,550,248	251,342	2,060,971	80,065	184,693
1828	4,814,258	1,484,856	204,770	3,097,752	317,466	781,863
1829	5,026,761	1,255,310	311,931	2,535,467	912,114	416,118
1830	5,235,241	1,120,095	302,833	2,491,460	1,431,883	182,585
1831	5,166,745	1,207,154	198,504	2,375,829	928,103	413,758
1832	4,293,594	1,439,182	288,316	3,890,845	1,560,171	504,623
1833	5,452,818	1,524,622	267,746	5,089,693	1,377,117	334,130
1834	8,066,068	1,727,188	170,968	4,739,969	1,430,118	787,409
1835	9,490,446	1,662,764	215,450	5,574,465	878,618	917,095
1836	5,615,819	1,696,650	195,304	7,210,190	1,053,503	811,497
1837	5,654,002	1,567,345	163,402	4,991,893	989,442	1,180,156
1838	3,500,709	1,615,249	155,614	3,191,238	1,010,908	942,095

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	INTO					
	Maine. (a)	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachu- setts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	\$163,500	-	\$5,951,500	\$225,750	\$160,000
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	\$980,394	350,021	\$15,987	14,826,732	1,032,968	312,090
1822	943,775	330,052	60,897	18,337,320	1,884,144	507,094
1823	891,641	371,770	62,242	17,007,160	1,412,933	456,643
1824	768,143	245,513	161,854	15,378,758	1,388,336	581,510
1825	1,169,940	331,244	109,021	15,845,141	907,906	704,478
1826	1,215,235	348,609	228,650	17,063,482	1,185,934	736,194
1827	1,333,390	302,211	144,078	13,370,564	1,241,828	630,004
1828	1,246,809	299,849	177,539	15,070,444	1,128,226	485,174
1829	742,781	179,889	205,392	12,520,744	423,811	309,538
1830	572,666	131,828	110,059	10,453,544	488,756	269,583
1831	911,407	146,205	166,206	14,269,056	562,161	405,066
1832	1,123,326	115,171	214,672	18,118,900	657,969	437,715
1833	1,330,308	167,754	523,260	19,940,911	1,042,286	352,014
1834	1,069,121	118,695	322,806	17,672,129	427,024	385,720
1835	833,389	71,514	217,853	19,800,373	597,713	439,502
1836	930,086	64,354	456,846	25,681,462	555,199	468,163
1837	801,404	81,834	342,449	19,975,667	523,610	318,849
1838	809,142	169,985	258,417	13,300,925	656,613	343,331

(a) The value of articles paying ad valorem rates of duty in 1791 amounted to about two thirds of the imports, and consisted of cottons, woollens, linens, silks, hemp, iron, crockery ware, &c. The value of the specific articles has been estimated by adding one third to the ad valorem. They consisted of spirits, molasses, coffee, sugar, twine, salt, teas, &c. The ad valorem articles imported into each State are taken from actual returns; the others are apportioned among the States, *by estimate*, in a like ratio.

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	INTO—Continued.					
	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	District of Columbia.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	\$10,739,250	\$2,500	\$11,950,000	\$64,500	\$6,018,500	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	23,629,246	17,606	8,158,922	80,997	4,070,842	\$398,984
1822	35,445,628	103,190	11,874,170	216,969	4,792,486	470,613
1823	20,421,349	5,933	13,696,770	60,124	4,946,179	275,083
1824	36,113,723	637,518	11,865,531	12,080	4,551,442	379,958
1825	49,639,174	27,688	15,041,797	18,693	4,751,815	277,297
1826	38,115,630	48,004	13,551,779	10,009	4,928,569	269,630
1827	38,719,644	338,497	11,212,935	6,993	4,405,708	327,623
1828	41,927,792	706,872	12,884,408	15,260	5,629,694	181,665
1829	34,743,307	786,247	10,100,152	24,179	4,804,135	205,921
1830	35,624,070	13,444	8,702,122	26,574	4,523,866	168,550
1831	57,077,417	-	12,124,083	21,656	4,826,577	193,555
1832	53,214,402	70,460	10,678,358	23,653	4,629,303	188,047
1833	55,918,449	170	10,451,250	9,043	5,437,057	150,046
1834	73,188,594	4,492	10,479,268	185,943	4,647,483	196,354
1835	68,191,305	18,932	12,389,937	10,611	5,647,153	111,195
1836	118,253,416	24,263	15,068,233	107,063	7,131,867	111,419
1837	79,301,722	69,152	11,680,111	66,841	7,857,033	102,225
1838	68,453,206	1,700	9,360,371	1,348	5,701,869	122,748

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	INTO—Continued.					
	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Mississippi.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	\$6,461,750	\$355,500	\$4,516,250	\$858,000	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	1,078,490	200,673	3,007,113	1,002,684	\$3,379,717	-
1822	864,162	258,761	2,283,586	989,591	3,817,238	-
1823	681,810	183,958	2,419,101	670,705	4,283,125	-
1824	639,787	465,835	2,166,185	551,888	4,539,769	-
1825	553,562	311,308	1,892,297	343,356	4,290,034	-
1826	635,438	367,545	1,534,483	330,993	4,167,521	-
1827	431,765	276,791	1,434,106	312,609	4,531,645	-
1828	375,238	268,615	1,242,048	308,669	6,217,881	-
1829	395,352	283,347	1,139,618	380,293	6,857,219	-
1830	405,739	221,992	1,054,619	282,346	7,599,083	-
1831	488,522	196,356	1,238,163	399,940	9,766,693	-
1832	553,639	215,184	1,213,725	253,417	8,871,653	-
1833	690,391	198,758	1,517,705	318,990	9,590,505	-
1834	837,325	222,472	1,787,267	546,802	13,781,809	-
1835	691,255	241,981	1,891,805	393,049	17,519,814	-
1836	1,106,814	197,116	2,801,361	573,222	15,117,649	\$5,650
1837	813,823	271,623	2,510,860	774,349	14,020,012	-
1838	577,142	290,405	2,318,791	776,068	9,496,808	-

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Years.	INTO—Continued.						
	Alabama.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Tennes- see.	Kentucky.	Missouri.	Florida.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	-	\$12	\$29,076	-	-	-	\$13,270
1822	\$36,421	190	18,377	-	-	-	6,877
1823	125,770	161	2,159	-	-	-	4,808
1824	91,604	-	1,886	-	-	-	6,986
1825	113,411	-	5,695	-	-	-	3,218
1826	179,554	-	10,628	-	-	-	16,590
1827	201,909	-	3,774	-	-	-	257,994
1828	171,909	-	3,440	-	-	-	168,292
1829	233,720	293	2,957	-	-	-	153,612
1830	144,823	162	21,315	-	-	-	32,689
1831	224,435	617	27,299	-	-	-	115,710
1832	107,787	12,392	22,648	-	-	-	306,845
1833	265,918	8,353	63,876	-	-	\$5,881	85,386
1834	395,361	19,767	106,202	-	-	-	135,793
1835	525,955	9,808	130,629	\$13,796	-	-	98,173
1836	651,618	10,960	502,287	36,015	-	3,227	121,745
1837	609,385	17,747	490,784	27,401	\$17,782	-	305,514
1838	524,548	12,895	256,662	527	8,932	15,921	168,690

H.

Exports of the United States, commencing on the 1st of October, 1789, and ending on the 30th of September, 1838.

Years.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.			VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		
	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Cotton. (a)	Tobacco. (b)	Manufac- tures.
1790	\$20,205,156	\$19,666,000	\$539,156	\$42,285	\$4,349,567	-
1791	19,012,041	18,500,000	512,041	52,000	3,481,616	-
1792	20,753,098	19,000,000	1,753,098	51,470	-	-
1793	26,109,572	24,000,000	2,109,572	160,000	-	-
1794	33,026,233	26,500,000	6,526,233	500,000	-	-
1795	47,989,472	39,500,000	8,489,472	2,250,000	-	-
1796	67,064,097	40,764,097	26,300,000	2,200,000	-	-
1797	56,850,206	29,850,026	27,000,000	1,250,000	-	-
1798	61,527,097	28,527,097	33,000,000	3,500,000	-	-
1799	78,665,522	33,142,522	45,523,000	4,100,000	-	-
1800	70,971,780	31,840,903	39,130,877	5,000,000	-	-
1801	94,115,925	47,473,204	46,642,721	9,100,000	-	-
1802	72,483,160	36,708,189	35,774,971	5,250,000	6,220,000	-
1803	55,800,033	42,205,961	13,594,072	7,920,000	6,209,000	\$1,355,000
1804	77,699,074	41,467,477	36,231,597	7,650,000	6,000,000	2,100,000
1805	95,536,021	42,387,002	53,149,019	9,445,500	6,341,000	2,445,000
1806	101,536,963	41,253,727	60,283,236	8,332,000	6,572,000	2,963,000
1807	108,343,150	48,699,592	59,643,558	14,232,000	5,476,000	2,309,000
1808	22,430,960	9,433,546	12,997,414	2,221,000	833,090	411,000
1809	52,203,231	31,405,700	20,797,531	8,815,000	3,774,000	1,711,000
1810	66,757,974	42,366,679	24,391,295	15,108,000	5,048,000	2,174,000
1811	61,316,831	45,294,041	16,022,790	9,652,000	2,150,000	2,818,000
1812	38,527,236	30,032,109	8,495,127	3,080,000	1,514,000	1,655,000
1813	27,855,997	25,008,152	2,847,845	2,324,000	319,000	435,000
1814	6,927,441	6,782,272	145,169	2,683,000	232,000	274,600
1815	52,557,753	45,974,403	6,583,350	17,529,000	8,235,000	2,051,000
1816	81,920,452	64,781,896	17,138,556	24,106,000	12,809,000	2,331,000
1817	87,671,569	68,313,500	19,358,069	22,628,000	9,320,000	2,551,000
1818	93,281,133	73,854,437	19,426,696	31,334,258	9,867,429	2,777,000
1819	70,142,531	50,976,838	19,165,693	21,081,679	7,636,970	2,245,000
1820	69,691,669	51,683,640	18,008,029	22,308,667	7,968,600	2,413,000
1821	64,974,382	43,671,894	21,302,488	20,157,484	5,648,962	2,752,631
1822	72,160,387	49,874,185	22,286,202	24,035,058	6,232,838	3,121,030
1823	74,699,080	47,155,408	27,543,672	20,445,520	6,282,672	3,139,598
1824	75,986,657	50,649,500	25,337,157	21,947,401	4,855,566	4,841,383
1825	99,535,383	66,944,745	32,590,643	36,816,649	6,115,623	5,729,797
1826	77,595,322	53,055,710	24,539,612	25,025,214	5,347,208	5,495,130
1827	82,324,897	58,921,691	23,403,136	29,359,545	6,816,146	5,536,651
1828	72,264,686	50,669,669	21,595,017	22,487,229	5,480,707	5,548,354
1829	72,358,671	55,700,193	16,658,478	26,575,311	5,185,370	5,412,320
1830	73,849,508	59,462,029	14,387,479	29,674,883	5,833,112	5,320,980
1831	81,310,593	61,277,057	20,033,526	25,289,492	4,892,368	5,086,890
1832	87,176,943	63,137,470	24,039,473	31,724,682	5,999,769	5,050,633
1833	90,140,433	70,317,698	19,822,735	36,191,105	5,755,968	6,557,080
1834	104,336,973	81,034,162	23,312,811	49,448,402	6,595,305	6,247,893
1835	121,693,577	101,189,082	20,504,495	64,661,302	8,250,577	7,694,073
1836	128,663,040	106,916,680	21,746,360	71,284,925	10,058,640	6,107,528
1837	117,419,376	95,564,414	21,854,962	63,240,102	5,795,647	7,136,997
1838	108,486,616	96,033,821	12,452,795	61,556,811	7,392,029	8,397,078

(a) Not till 1803 were exports regularly distinguished in the returns as to the quantity and value of the different articles.

(b) Tobacco exports, before the revolution, reached nearly 100,000,000 pounds, and the average since is about the same. The hoghead has increased in weight from 500 pounds to 1,000 and 1,200 pounds. The price per pound has averaged from 5 to 7 cents, though sometimes as high as 15 cents. About one-fourth of exports to Holland, one-fifth to England, one-sixth to Hanse Towns. More tobacco has since been grown elsewhere, and especially in Europe, when supplies from here were interrupted by the revolution, and cotton here took extra labor and capital.

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—Continued.					
	Specie and bullion.	Flour.	Lumber.	Rice.	Pork, hogs, &c.	Fish.
1790	-	\$4,591,293	\$1,263,534	\$1,753,796	\$242,308	\$941,696
1791	-	3,408,245	966,060	1,136,599	381,910	1,130,364
1792	-	4,163,543	-	-	-	-
1793	-	6,845,164	-	-	-	-
1794	-	5,845,929	-	-	-	-
1795	-	7,746,974	-	-	-	-
1796	-	9,115,689	-	-	-	-
1797	-	4,800,543	-	-	-	-
1798	-	4,614,217	-	-	-	-
1799	-	4,997,926	-	-	-	-
1800	-	6,517,459	-	-	-	-
1801	-	11,300,051	-	-	-	-
1802	-	8,012,799	-	-	-	-
1803	-	9,310,000	2,800,000	2,455,000	1,890,000	2,120,000
1804	-	7,100,000	2,540,000	2,350,000	1,990,000	3,040,000
1805	-	8,325,000	2,607,000	1,705,000	1,190,000	2,406,000
1806	-	6,867,000	2,495,000	2,617,000	1,096,000	2,516,000
1807	-	10,753,000	2,637,000	2,307,000	1,157,000	2,198,000
1808	-	1,936,000	723,000	221,000	398,000	721,000
1809	-	5,944,000	1,843,000	2,104,000	1,001,000	1,405,000
1810	-	6,846,000	2,537,000	2,626,000	907,000	1,917,000
1811	-	14,662,000	3,195,000	2,387,000	1,002,000	1,405,000
1812	-	13,687,000	1,638,000	1,544,000	604,000	738,000
1813	-	13,591,000	636,000	3,021,000	457,000	291,000
1814	-	1,734,000	258,000	230,000	176,000	178,000
1815	-	6,901,912	1,835,000	2,785,000	498,000	702,000
1816	-	7,290,530	4,004,000	3,555,000	719,000	1,156,000
1817	-	17,751,376	3,196,000	2,378,880	537,000	1,328,000
1818	-	11,576,970	2,598,000	3,262,697	754,000	1,398,000
1819	-	6,005,280	2,466,000	2,142,644	1,009,000	1,461,000
1820	-	5,290,664	3,203,000	1,714,923	1,179,000	1,502,000
1821	\$10,478,059	4,298,043	1,512,808	1,494,307	1,354,116	973,591
1822	10,810,180	5,103,280	1,307,670	1,563,482	1,357,899	915,838
1823	6,372,987	4,962,373	1,335,600	1,820,985	1,291,322	1,004,800
1824	7,014,522	5,759,176	1,734,586	1,882,982	1,489,051	1,136,704
1825	8,797,055	4,212,127	1,717,571	1,925,245	1,832,679	1,078,773
1826	4,663,795	4,121,466	2,011,694	1,917,445	1,892,429	924,922
1827	8,014,880	4,434,881	1,697,170	2,343,908	1,555,698	987,447
1828	8,243,476	4,283,609	1,821,906	2,620,696	1,495,830	1,066,663
1829	4,924,020	5,000,023	1,680,403	2,514,370	1,493,629	968,068
1830	2,178,773	6,132,129	1,836,014	1,986,824	1,315,245	756,677
1831	9,014,931	10,461,728	1,964,195	2,016,267	1,501,644	929,834
1832	5,656,340	4,974,121	2,096,707	2,152,361	1,928,196	1,056,721
1833	2,611,701	5,642,602	2,569,493	2,774,418	2,151,558	990,290
1834	2,076,758	4,560,379	2,435,314	2,122,292	1,796,001	863,674
1835	6,477,775	4,391,777	3,323,057	2,210,331	1,776,732	1,008,534
1836	4,324,336	3,572,599	2,860,691	2,548,750	1,383,344	967,890
1837	5,976,249	2,987,269	3,155,992	2,309,279	1,299,796	769,840
1838	3,513,565	3,603,299	3,116,196	1,721,819	1,312,346	819,003

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—Con.			EXPORTED FROM			
	Beef, cattle, &c.	Butter and cheese.	Skins and furs.	Maine.	New Hamp- shire.	Vermont.	Massachu- setts. (a)
1790	\$400,233	\$57,417	\$93,524	-	-	-	-
1791	492,105	100,148	171,285	-	\$142,859	-	\$2,519,651
1792	-	-	-	-	181,413	-	2,888,104
1793	-	-	-	-	198,204	-	3,755,347
1794	-	-	-	-	153,860	-	5,292,441
1795	-	-	-	-	229,427	-	7,117,907
1796	-	-	-	-	378,161	-	9,949,345
1797	-	-	-	-	275,840	-	7,502,047
1798	-	-	-	-	361,453	-	8,639,252
1799	-	-	-	-	361,789	\$20,480	11,421,591
1800	-	-	-	-	431,836	57,041	11,326,876
1801	-	-	-	-	555,055	57,267	14,870,556
1802	-	-	-	-	565,394	31,479	13,492,632
1803	1,145,000	585,000	500,000	-	494,620	117,450	8,768,566
1804	1,520,000	490,000	956,000	-	716,091	191,725	16,894,378
1805	1,545,000	415,000	957,000	-	608,408	169,402	19,435,657
1806	1,360,000	481,000	841,000	-	795,263	193,775	21,199,243
1807	1,108,000	490,000	852,000	-	680,022	204,285	20,112,125
1808	265,000	196,000	161,000	-	125,059	108,772	5,128,322
1809	425,000	264,000	332,000	-	286,505	175,782	12,142,293
1810	747,000	318,000	177,000	-	234,650	432,631	13,013,048
1811	1,195,000	395,000	314,000	-	368,863	571,104	11,235,465
1812	524,000	329,000	123,000	-	203,401	138,647	6,583,338
1813	539,000	95,000	58,000	-	29,996	-	1,807,923
1814	241,000	59,000	22,000	-	37,387	-	1,133,799
1815	407,000	242,000	409,000	-	109,782	161,002	5,280,083
1816	738,000	223,000	553,000	-	140,293	892,594	10,136,439
1817	845,000	213,000	688,000	-	197,424	913,201	11,927,997
1818	648,000	195,000	808,000	-	130,648	240,069	11,998,156
1819	598,000	297,000	481,000	-	157,919	585,596	11,399,913
1820	858,000	303,000	575,000	\$1,108,031	240,800	395,869	11,008,922
1821	698,323	190,287	766,205	1,040,848	260,765	263,330	12,484,691
1822	844,534	221,041	501,302	1,036,642	199,699	257,694	12,598,525
1823	739,461	192,778	672,917	895,501	237,705	236,140	13,683,239
1824	707,299	204,205	661,455	900,195	185,383	208,258	10,434,328
1825	930,465	247,787	524,692	1,031,127	198,680	396,166	11,432,987
1826	733,430	207,765	582,473	1,052,575	167,075	884,202	10,098,862
1827	772,636	184,049	441,690	1,070,134	177,398	1,259,441	10,424,383
1828	719,961	176,354	626,235	1,019,517	124,433	239,610	9,025,785
1829	674,955	176,205	526,507	737,832	105,740	808,079	8,254,937
1830	717,683	142,370	641,760	670,522	96,184	658,256	7,213,194
1831	829,982	264,796	750,938	805,573	111,222	925,127	7,733,763
1832	774,087	290,820	691,909	981,443	115,582	349,820	11,993,768
1833	958,076	258,452	841,933	1,019,831	155,258	377,399	9,683,122
1834	753,219	190,099	797,844	834,167	80,870	334,372	10,148,820
1835	638,761	164,809	759,953	1,059,367	81,681	328,151	10,043,790
1836	691,166	114,033	653,652	850,986	15,520	188,165	10,384,346
1837	585,146	96,176	651,908	955,952	34,641	138,693	9,728,190
1838	528,231	148,191	636,945	935,532	74,670	132,650	9,104,862

(a) The largest exports from most of the northern States formerly consisted of foreign goods, lumber, fish, &c. The exports from each State, for each year, from 1790 to 1810, distinguishing those of foreign origin, may be seen in statement I, Commerce and Navigation, page 926—928.

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED FROM—Continued.						
	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.
1790							
1791	\$470,131	\$710,353	\$2,505,465	\$26,988	\$3,436,093	\$119,879	\$2,239,691
1792	698,109	879,753	2,535,790	23,406	3,820,662	133,972	2,623,808
1793	616,432	770,255	2,932,370	54,179	6,958,836	93,559	3,665,056
1794	954,599	812,765	5,442,183	58,154	6,643,092	207,985	5,686,191
1795	1,222,917	819,465	10,304,581	130,814	11,518,260	158,041	5,811,380
1796	1,589,872	1,452,793	12,208,027	59,227	17,513,866	201,142	9,201,315
1797	975,530	814,506	13,308,064	18,161	11,446,291	98,929	9,811,799
1798	947,827	763,128	14,300,892	61,877	8,915,463	183,727	12,746,190
1799	1,055,273	1,143,818	18,719,527	9,722	12,431,967	297,065	16,299,609
1800	1,322,945	1,114,743	11,045,079	2,289	11,949,679	418,695	12,264,331
1801	1,832,773	1,446,216	19,851,136	25,406	17,438,193	662,042	12,767,530
1802	2,433,363	1,606,809	13,792,276	26,227	12,577,475	440,504	7,914,225
1803	1,275,596	1,248,571	10,818,387	21,311	7,525,710	428,153	5,078,062
1804	1,735,671	1,516,110	16,081,281	24,829	11,030,157	697,396	9,151,939
1805	2,572,049	1,443,727	23,482,943	20,743	13,762,252	358,383	10,859,480
1806	2,091,835	1,715,828	21,762,845	33,867	17,574,702	500,106	14,580,905
1807	1,637,564	1,624,727	26,357,963	41,186	16,864,744	229,275	14,298,984
1808	242,034	413,691	5,606,058	20,799	4,013,330	108,735	2,721,106
1809	1,284,532	666,513	12,581,562	319,175	9,049,241	138,036	6,627,326
1810	1,331,576	768,643	17,242,330	430,267	10,993,398	120,342	6,489,018
1811	1,571,424	1,032,354	12,266,215	1,871	9,560,117	88,632	6,833,987
1812	755,137	720,805	8,961,922	4,186	4,973,750	29,744	5,885,979
1813	236,802	974,303	8,185,494	10,260	3,977,117	133,432	3,787,865
1814	472,434	1,043,136	209,670			14,914	248,434
1815	561,183	383,135	10,675,373	5,279	4,593,919	105,102	5,036,601
1816	612,794	593,806	19,690,031	9,746	7,196,246	56,217	7,338,767
1817	950,467	604,139	18,707,433	5,849	8,735,592	44,854	8,932,930
1818	1,027,291	577,564	17,872,261	25,957	8,759,402	31,525	7,570,734
1819	1,281,434	438,534	13,587,378	1,474	6,293,788	29,828	5,926,216
1820	1,072,762	421,931	13,163,244	20,531	5,743,549	89,493	6,609,364
1821	996,828	376,187	13,162,917	33,711	7,591,767	85,445	3,850,394
1822	862,363	485,312	17,100,482	83,551	9,047,802	168,592	4,536,796
1823	933,114	482,061	19,038,990	26,064	9,617,192	55,837	5,030,228
1824	872,899	575,852	22,897,134	28,989	9,364,893	18,964	4,863,233
1825	678,467	689,270	35,259,261	47,213	11,269,981	31,656	4,501,304
1826	781,540	708,693	21,947,791	37,965	8,331,722	35,195	4,010,748
1827	804,187	590,275	23,834,137	25,627	7,575,833	9,406	4,516,406
1828	722,126	521,545	22,777,649	1,892	6,051,480	29,395	4,334,422
1829	390,381	457,970	20,119,011	8,022	4,089,935	7,195	4,804,465
1830	278,950	389,511	19,697,983	8,324	4,291,793	52,258	3,791,482
1831	367,465	482,883	25,535,144	11,430	5,513,713	34,514	4,308,647
1832	534,459	430,466	26,000,945	61,794	3,516,066	16,242	4,499,918
1833	485,481	427,603	25,395,117	32,753	4,078,951	45,911	4,062,467
1834	501,626	422,416	25,512,014	8,131	3,989,746	51,945	4,168,245
1835	296,003	519,270	30,345,264	74,041	3,739,275	85,826	3,925,234
1836	228,420	438,199	28,920,438	62,809	3,971,555	74,981	3,675,475
1837	488,258	532,590	27,338,419	44,217	3,841,599	40,333	3,789,917
1838	291,257	543,610	23,008,471	28,010	3,477,151	36,844	4,524,575

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED FROM—Continued.						
	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Ohio.	Kentucky.
1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1791	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	—	\$3,130,865	\$524,548	\$2,693,268	\$491,250	—	—
1793	—	3,552,825	527,900	2,428,250	459,106	—	—
1794	—	2,987,098	365,414	3,191,867	520,955	—	—
1795	—	3,821,636	321,587	3,867,908	263,832	—	—
1796	—	3,490,041	492,161	5,998,492	695,986	—	—
1797	—	5,268,665	671,487	7,620,049	950,158	—	—
1798	—	4,908,713	540,901	6,505,118	644,307	—	—
1799	—	6,113,451	537,810	6,994,179	961,848	—	—
1800	—	6,292,986	485,291	8,729,015	1,396,759	—	—
1801	\$894,467	4,430,689	769,799	10,663,510	2,174,268	—	—
1802	774,063	5,655,574	874,884	14,304,045	1,755,939	—	—
1803	1,444,994	3,978,363	659,390	10,639,365	1,854,951	—	\$626,673
1804	1,452,198	6,100,708	952,614	7,811,108	2,370,875	—	—
1805	1,320,215	5,790,001	928,687	7,451,616	2,077,572	—	—
1806	1,246,146	5,606,620	779,903	9,066,625	2,394,846	—	—
1807	1,446,378	5,055,396	789,605	9,743,782	82,764	\$62,318	—
1808	285,317	4,761,234	745,162	10,912,564	3,744,845	28,889	—
1809	703,415	526,473	117,129	1,664,445	24,626	13,115	—
1810	1,038,103	2,894,125	322,994	3,247,341	1,062,108	3,850	—
1811	2,063,251	4,822,611	403,949	5,290,614	2,238,686	10,583	—
1812	1,606,409	4,822,307	797,976	4,861,279	2,568,866	—	—
1813	1,387,493	3,001,112	489,219	2,036,195	1,066,703	—	—
1814	2,500	1,819,722	797,358	2,963,484	1,094,595	—	—
1815	1,965,626	17,581	362,446	737,899	2,183,121	—	—
1816	1,680,811	6,676,976	1,013,942	6,675,129	4,172,319	—	—
1817	1,768,658	8,212,860	1,328,735	10,849,409	7,511,929	1,305	—
1818	1,403,451	5,621,422	956,580	10,372,613	8,790,714	7,749	—
1819	991,351	7,016,246	948,253	11,440,962	11,132,096	—	—
1820	1,204,915	4,392,391	647,736	8,250,790	6,310,434	410	—
1821	898,103	4,557,957	808,319	8,882,940	6,594,623	2,218	—
1822	1,043,430	3,079,209	400,944	7,200,511	6,014,310	—	—
1823	801,295	4,822,389	585,951	7,260,320	5,484,870	105	—
1824	723,405	4,006,788	482,417	6,898,814	4,293,666	—	—
1825	758,367	3,277,564	588,733	8,034,082	4,623,982	—	—
1826	624,231	4,129,520	553,390	11,056,742	4,222,833	—	—
1827	1,182,142	4,596,732	581,740	7,554,036	4,368,504	—	—
1828	707,443	4,657,938	449,237	8,322,561	4,261,555	—	—
1829	928,097	3,340,185	523,747	6,550,712	3,104,425	—	—
1830	753,973	3,787,431	564,506	8,175,586	4,981,376	2,004	—
1831	1,220,975	4,791,644	399,333	7,627,031	5,336,626	—	—
1832	1,154,474	4,150,475	341,140	6,575,201	3,959,813	14,728	—
1833	1,002,816	4,510,650	342,041	7,752,731	5,515,883	58,394	—
1834	820,394	4,467,587	433,035	8,434,325	6,270,040	225,544	—
1835	517,639	5,483,098	471,406	11,207,778	7,567,327	241,451	—
1836	326,874	6,064,063	319,327	11,338,016	8,890,674	97,201	—
1837	469,209	6,192,040	429,851	13,684,376	10,722,200	3,718	—
1838	373,113	3,702,714	551,795	11,220,161	8,935,041	132,844	—
		3,986,328	545,223	11,042,070	8,803,839	139,827	—

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED FROM—Continued.						
	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Florida.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	\$29,430	-	\$1,095,412	-	-
1802	\$443,955	-	-	-	526,016	-	-
1803	-	-	33,214	\$210,392	1,099,702	-	-
1804	-	-	17,320	276,964	64,777	\$1,600,362	-
1805	-	-	-	313,223	-	3,371,545	-
1806	-	-	-	221,260	-	3,887,323	-
1807	-	-	-	311,947	701	4,320,555	-
1808	-	-	-	50,848	-	1,261,101	-
1809	-	-	-	136,114	305	541,924	-
1810	-	-	-	3,615	2,958	1,890,592	-
1811	-	-	-	21,629	1,441	2,650,050	-
1812	-	-	-	7,111	3,107	1,060,471	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,153	-
1814	-	-	-	-	76,929	387,191	-
1815	-	-	-	37,119	2,573	5,102,610	-
1816	-	-	-	57,290	8,232	5,602,948	-
1817	-	-	-	108,115	-	9,024,812	-
1818	-	\$96,857	-	85,352	-	12,924,309	-
1819	-	50,906	-	27,745	-	9,768,753	-
1820	-	96,636	-	73,408	-	7,596,157	-
1821	-	108,960	-	53,290	-	7,272,172	-
1822	-	209,748	-	694	-	7,978,645	\$1,777
1823	-	200,387	-	1,010	-	7,779,072	1,510
1824	-	460,727	-	-	-	7,928,820	216
1825	-	692,635	-	-	-	12,582,924	2,865
1826	-	1,527,112	-	-	-	10,284,380	209
1827	-	1,376,364	-	1,320	-	11,728,997	57,486
1828	-	1,182,559	-	-	-	11,947,400	60,321
1829	-	1,693,958	-	-	-	12,386,060	56,086
1830	-	2,294,594	-	1,588	-	15,488,692	7,570
1831	-	2,413,894	-	12,392	-	16,761,989	30,495
1832	-	2,736,387	-	9,234	-	16,530,930	65,716
1833	-	4,527,961	-	9,054	-	18,941,373	64,805
1834	-	5,670,797	-	36,021	-	26,557,524	228,825
1835	-	7,574,692	-	64,830	-	36,270,823	61,710
1836	-	11,184,166	-	61,231	-	37,179,828	71,662
1837	-	9,671,401	-	69,790	304,831	35,338,697	90,084
1838	-	9,688,244	-	125,660	-	31,502,248	122,532

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED TO					
	Great Britain and dependencies.	France and dependencies.	Spain and dependencies.	Netherlands and dependencies.	Sweden and dependencies.	Denmark and dependencies.
1790	\$9,246,562	\$4,668,902	\$1,989,421	\$1,925,981	\$47,240	\$224,415
1791	7,953,418	4,298,762	1,301,286	1,634,825	21,866	277,273
1792	8,192,328	5,674,630	1,769,618	2,402,180	166,146	573,890
1793	8,431,239	7,050,498	2,237,950	3,169,536	310,427	870,508
1794	8,175,211	5,353,681	4,055,705	5,898,515	381,784	1,298,839
1795	9,218,540	12,653,635	4,714,864	2,884,817	894,852	1,962,261
1796	23,164,545	11,623,314	3,650,678	7,875,364	1,096,407	2,675,589
1797	9,212,335	12,449,076	6,632,352	9,384,896	898,315	2,637,309
1798	17,086,189	6,941,486	8,740,553	7,420,650	733,462	2,901,511
1799	26,546,987	2,780,504	17,421,402	5,851,503	733,597	4,348,839
1800	27,310,289	5,163,833	15,660,606	5,669,016	562,685	2,114,442
1801	42,132,032	11,261,751	13,610,816	6,922,372	232,208	1,581,186
1802	23,925,091	14,475,537	11,227,859	5,966,858	275,256	1,721,485
1803	25,369,073	8,245,013	4,533,539	5,523,423	265,470	1,892,895
1804	21,829,802	12,776,111	6,728,125	16,447,417	691,975	3,346,623
1805	23,047,386	21,072,747	12,672,768	17,835,216	406,043	4,037,454
1806	23,229,936	18,575,812	14,809,072	20,499,519	357,030	4,250,855
1807	31,015,623	19,196,589	18,224,720	17,590,043	1,422,388	4,529,317
1808	5,183,297	4,541,435	5,949,903	2,758,587	234,455	415,586
1809	8,105,839	15,043	10,318,034	1,313,270	9,085,517	4,317,394
1810	16,555,488	137,630	14,941,942	174,078	7,902,001	10,546,535
1811	21,881,555	2,317,876	12,572,888	-	1,664,178	444,898
1812	10,270,969	3,158,884	9,287,850	30,747	2,136,995	137,250
1813	2,422	4,277,650	10,113,436	29,160	2,608,322	-
1814	10,710	494,626	4,374,572	27,881	1,357,139	-
1815	21,589,868	8,727,637	6,230,960	4,580,858	1,021,695	682,742
1816	39,184,558	12,138,135	8,589,718	5,609,524	760,352	1,340,652
1817	43,468,242	12,434,818	8,423,936	5,785,318	542,723	2,090,224
1818	46,717,832	14,490,589	7,556,913	7,215,477	465,316	1,729,348
1819	29,741,739	11,042,201	8,108,259	4,870,114	554,135	2,040,732
1820	28,893,915	9,111,215	6,840,024	7,688,336	646,866	2,469,638
1821	26,522,572	6,474,718	7,218,265	6,092,061	777,407	2,327,882
1822	30,041,337	7,075,332	8,438,212	5,801,839	921,434	2,434,046
1823	27,571,060	9,568,924	10,963,398	7,767,075	558,291	1,955,071
1824	28,027,845	10,552,304	15,367,278	3,617,389	569,428	2,183,252
1825	44,217,525	11,891,326	5,840,720	5,895,499	569,550	2,701,088
1826	28,980,020	12,106,429	6,687,351	4,794,070	358,380	2,412,875
1827	32,870,465	13,565,356	7,321,991	3,826,674	850,877	2,404,622
1828	27,000,209	12,098,341	7,204,627	3,083,359	1,106,954	3,348,167
1829	28,071,084	12,832,304	6,888,094	4,622,120	957,948	2,311,174
1830	31,617,881	11,806,238	6,049,051	4,562,437	961,729	2,014,085
1831	39,901,379	9,882,679	5,661,420	3,096,609	540,078	2,000,793
1832	37,268,556	13,244,698	6,399,193	6,035,466	515,140	2,207,551
1833	39,782,240	14,424,533	6,506,041	3,566,361	420,069	1,839,834
1834	50,797,650	16,111,442	6,296,556	4,578,739	494,741	1,857,114
1835	60,167,699	20,335,066	7,069,279	4,411,053	602,593	1,780,496
1836	64,487,550	21,441,200	8,081,668	4,799,157	700,386	2,122,469
1837	61,217,485	20,255,346	7,604,002	4,285,767	507,523	1,640,173
1838	58,843,392	16,252,413	7,681,006	3,772,206	355,852	1,299,927

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED TO—Continued.					
	Portugal and dependancies.	China. (a)	Hanse Towns.	Russia.	West Indies, generally.	Texas.
1790	\$1,263,462	-	\$478,050	-	-	-
1791	1,039,696	-	426,269	\$3,570	\$59,434	-
1792	1,018,643	-	116,071	4,669	229,496	-
1793	997,590	-	1,805,884	-	399,559	-
1794	1,024,241	-	3,992,982	-	994,118	-
1795	764,385	\$1,023,242	9,655,524	66,221	1,543,348	-
1796	559,448	1,352,860	9,507,447	47,381	3,367,942	-
1797	474,014	387,310	9,589,858	3,450	1,508,044	-
1798	729,089	261,795	14,563,343	60,732	248,121	-
1799	857,751	595,249	17,144,400	46,030	92,020	-
1800	1,265,844	1,017,385	8,012,846	-	115,631	-
1801	1,718,759	1,374,566	10,516,197	9,136	372,932	-
1802	2,160,701	877,267	6,229,492	73,721	1,261,122	-
1803	2,305,548	172,495	3,279,732	-	1,704,404	-
1804	2,496,858	198,601	4,475,007	-	3,224,294	-
1805	2,105,400	322,075	3,232,508	71,372	3,496,947	-
1806	2,521,995	387,116	6,424,224	12,407	1,754,952	-
1807	1,637,516	197,280	3,160,282	445,217	1,566,501	-
1808	599,647	-	229,815	-	469,005	-
1809	8,312,897	918,022	2,392,643	842,261	124,450	-
1810	7,679,210	319,479	1,126,382	3,975,698	360,931	-
1811	11,466,150	631,060	-	6,137,657	1,289,274	-
1812	9,399,520	184,527	-	1,745,597	1,042,565	-
1813	10,687,928	-	13,086	51,150	45,259	-
1814	591,669	61,228	-	460	9,456	-
1815	2,281,101	488,695	2,236,673	574,549	1,933,465	-
1816	2,270,389	1,034,764	3,534,500	706,844	2,291,097	-
1817	1,834,823	548,660	3,345,631	640,393	3,513,766	-
1818	2,898,177	1,758,638	3,333,518	441,019	2,587,018	-
1819	2,263,580	1,586,972	3,529,172	629,621	2,308,709	-
1820	1,325,751	1,479,701	2,591,275	1,382,321	2,508,956	-
1821	435,700	4,290,560	2,132,544	628,894	560,513	-
1822	427,491	5,935,268	2,505,015	529,081	540,060	-
1823	246,648	4,636,061	3,169,439	648,734	613,690	-
1824	518,836	5,301,171	1,862,273	231,981	599,884	-
1825	408,160	5,570,515	3,121,033	287,401	669,668	-
1826	313,553	2,566,644	2,116,697	174,648	617,869	-
1827	357,370	3,864,405	3,013,185	382,244	466,860	-
1828	291,614	1,482,802	2,995,251	450,495	460,197	-
1829	322,911	1,354,862	3,277,160	386,226	369,619	-
1830	279,799	742,193	2,274,880	416,575	247,121	-
1831	294,383	1,290,835	2,592,172	462,766	635,627	-
1832	296,218	1,260,522	4,088,212	582,682	562,954	-
1833	442,561	1,433,759	2,903,296	703,805	367,773	-
1834	322,496	1,010,433	4,659,674	330,694	408,643	-
1835	521,413	1,868,560	3,528,276	585,447	450,516	-
1836	191,007	1,194,264	4,363,882	911,013	513,996	-
1837	423,705	630,591	2,754,949	1,306,732	467,557	\$1,007,928
1838	232,131	1,516,602	3,291,645	1,048,289	339,052	1,247,880

(a) Before the revolution, we had no trade with China; but it gradually became important, and, in 1821 and 1822, had swelled in exports to Canton to five millions of dollars. According to a report of the British Parliament, made in 1833, (and some American captains were examined as to the facts,) it was ascertained that our trade was equal to three-fourths of that of the East India Company.

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Years.	EXPORTED TO—Continued.					
	Mexico.	Colombia.	Central America.	Brazil.	Argentine Republic.	Chili.
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821	-	-	-	\$1,381,760	-	-
1822	-	-	-	1,463,929	-	-
1823	-	-	-	1,341,390	-	-
1824	-	-	-	2,301,904	-	-
1825	\$6,470,144	\$2,239,255	\$99,522	2,393,754	\$573,520	\$921,438
1826	6,281,050	1,952,662	119,774	2,200,349	379,340	1,447,498
1827	4,173,257	944,534	224,772	1,863,806	151,204	1,702,601
1828	2,886,484	884,524	159,272	1,988,705	154,228	2,629,402
1829	2,331,151	767,348	239,854	1,929,927	626,052	1,421,134
1830	4,837,458	496,990	250,118	1,843,238	629,887	1,536,114
1831	6,178,218	658,149	306,497	2,076,095	659,779	1,368,155
1832	3,467,541	1,117,024	335,307	2,054,794	923,040	1,221,119
1833	5,408,091	957,543	575,616	3,272,101	699,728	1,463,940
1834	5,265,053	795,567	184,149	2,659,351	971,837	1,476,355
1835	9,029,221	1,064,016	183,793	2,608,656	708,918	941,884
1836	6,041,635	829,255	189,518	3,094,936	384,933	937,917
1837	3,880,323	1,080,119	157,663	1,743,209	266,008	1,487,799
1838	2,161,097	724,739	243,040	2,267,194	236,665	1,370,264

NOTE I.

The object of this note is to present some general results concerning our past imports and exports, as appearing in the tables, without aiming at fractional accuracy or a minuteness, which was not attainable but by delay and labor not necessary to this purpose.

It appears that the whole imports have not more than doubled since the first four years of the Government, while the exports of domestic produce have quite quadrupled.

Again : Though we formerly exported more of the foreign merchandise imported than we now do ; yet the consumption of it, since those earliest years, has not increased much over a hundred per cent., while our population has, within the same period, increased quite four hundred per cent.

This disparity has arisen chiefly from the facts, that larger proportions of our people are now engaged in manufactures and agriculture, and supply much more than they once did, the products of both for home consumption. For one series of three years, about a third of a century ago, and another about twenty years ago, the imports were nearly as large as during the last three years.

The changes in the amount of some of the leading articles both of export and import have been very extraordinary. As to the first, the exports of raw cotton, without reference to the increased consumption of it at home, have altered most. They have augmented from a few thousand dollars worth to sixty or seventy millions. This vast increase has happened without any real aid from a duty, which should be regarded as protective, but chiefly by means of a congenial soil and climate, assisted by a remarkable improvement in preparing cotton for market, which has proved to be one of the most fortunate inventions on any subject, in any age. By the larger capital and population devoted to the cultivation of this great staple, and by the increased domestic demand for other articles of our own production, to feed and clothe the greater numbers employed in its cultivation, and in many flourishing manufactures, as well as in an enlarged navy and army, all our other principal exports from agriculture, as well as from the forest and the sea, have remained stationary or declined during the last forty years.

For example : Those of tobacco, ranging near six and seven millions ; flour at about four millions ; lumber at two and three millions ; rice from one to three millions ; pork at a million and a half ; and furs at nearly three quarters of a million ; have remained almost stationary. While the exports of fish have actually fallen from one and two millions, to less than one ; of beef from one million to half a million ; and of butter and cheese, from one half to one-ninth of a million. Indeed, the only material increase in any of the important articles of export, besides raw cotton, has been in domestic manufactures. These, from one million in 1793, have augmented to more than eight millions in 1838.

So great have been the changes in some of them, affecting to a certain degree the aggregate exported, that in the single State of Massachusetts, still distinguished for its fisheries and manufactures of cotton and woollen, the fabrics from leather, humble as they may seem in character, now yearly exceed in value either of those or any other of its great articles of production, and equal nearly one-fourth of the immense exports of raw cotton from the whole Union.

These results show the strong direction which industry often takes from natural causes, such as soil and climate, as well as from habits and other peculiarities whether accompanied or not by special legislative protection.

This circumstance is further illustrated by some of the changes in the principal articles of import. During many years, the demand for those made from cotton has been very great. By means of the increased public taste for their use, and the reduced price of them through improvements in machinery, the imports of cotton manufactures have generally been larger than those of any other article.

On an average they were eleven millions annually, for the last three years; and in 1836, they reached seventeen millions notwithstanding all the flourishing establishments for those manufactures here, and their success to such an extent, that considerable amounts of the domestic fabric have long been exported.

The imports of silk were formerly smaller in amount than those of cotton, and in 1821 and 1822, only four to six millions yearly. But of late, some of them having been exempted from duty by Congress, and others more recently having become free by means of judicial constructions, and the demand for all of them having been also quickened perhaps by the progress of luxury, those imports increased in 1836, to twenty-two millions, and during the last three years, have been, on an average, quite twelve millions and a half.

Specie stands next in the list, the imports of it having, in the same period, been enlarged from three and five millions, to about twelve yearly; and those of coffee, from four and five millions to eight, though considerable portions of these are, as formerly, re-exported.

The imports of woollens have also in the face of a high duty, and an increasing manufacture of them at home, continued to be nearly seven millions annually, for the last twenty years; and in 1836, they rose to twelve millions.

But it is worthy of special notice, that with a population to clothe augmented since 1821, quite seventy-five per cent., the great imports of cotton and woollen have augmented but little. And if those of silk have increased three or four fold in amount, yet such is the enlarged demand for them, and the extended facilities for producing them here on a small capital, that without the aid of any legislative protection in most cases, indications exist, that the growth and manufacture of silk may be established in this country, wider and deeper than any former article under the highest tariff.

It is a striking fact, that a direct bounty on the growth of silk before the revolution, leading to a cultivation of it in Georgia and the Carolinas so as to denominate them "silk colonies," failed to accomplish as much as has recently been effected in almost every quarter of the country by increased skill, experience, and enterprise, in defiance of the reduction of some duties, the total repeal of others, and the absence of any bounty from the General Government. For further details on the preceding topics, reference can be had to the tables themselves. Some of the alterations in the trade of particular States and cities in the Union, as well as in our commerce with several countries abroad, are remarkable. First stand the exports from New Orleans. This city was not within the boundaries of the Union till several years after the constitution was adopted, and the exports amounted to only two millions in 1811. But in 1838, by having become the principal outlet of so many new and flourishing communities, the exports from it

exceeded thirty-three millions, or six millions more than any of our oldest and largest cities or even States. In only the first quarter of 1839, they have in fact gone beyond eighteen millions of dollars. The immense growth and fine central position of New York, have affected its imports much more than its exports. The latter were in 1791, two and a half millions, or more than New Orleans twenty years after; and in 1811, were twelve millions, or six times those of New Orleans in the same year. But they have since increased only so as to average twenty-six millions during the last three years, instead of the thirty-three millions of New Orleans. Again: Mobile, a city not originally within the limits of the Union, and the seaport of a State not large enough to be organized as such till thirty years after the Government went into operation, is now the fourth in the Union in exports, shipping nearly one-half as much domestic produce as New York, and more than all, whether domestic or foreign, of the ancient, prosperous, and commercial State of Massachusetts. But from South Carolina, her rich and ample exports still exceed both the two last, and indeed all others in the Confederacy except the two first mentioned States.

Passing to the imports, though New Orleans has increased nearly four-fold in the last twenty years, and presents an aggregate of fourteen or fifteen millions yearly, yet she is only the third, instead of the first in the Union. Some other cities possess capital and facilities to exceed her in respect to those, and to supply the smaller wants in the lighter kinds of foreign merchandise of these great agricultural States, most of whose bulky exports more readily seek the ocean at the mouth of the mighty stream on whose banks and tributaries they flourish. The imports into New York now constitute over one-half and indeed nearly three-fifths of those within the whole United States. In 1802, they were only a little more than one-fourth of the whole. In 1821, they had enlarged to but twenty-three millions, while in 1836, they reached the astonishing aggregate of one hundred and eighteen millions. In the reduced business of 1838, they were nearly eighty-nine millions. Besides these changes in the imports, those of Boston alone among the old cities and States have indicated a continuance of them proportionate to what they were in 1802. Those of Philadelphia, while remaining similar in amount, have declined in their proportion to the whole, nearly one-half.

Those of Baltimore, lessened still more in both views; and those of Charleston, Norfolk, and Savannah, in a ratio beyond even hers.

But several of these cities have at the same time exhibited an increase in their domestic trade and manufactures, which has amply atoned for a diminution in their foreign commerce, though the details are omitted on the present occasion, as not being so appropriate for explanation here.

The countries abroad, with which our foreign commerce has been conducted, and the changes and proportions of it, are matters of no little interest, and of more immediate connexion with the finances. It appears that our exports, from being confined during a colonial State, almost exclusively to England and her dependancies, suddenly changed, and in consequence of the revolution and subsequent difficulties, increased to France, for the first ten years of the Government, to about twenty millions annually, or nearly double their amount to England. Since that period they have increased with the latter to near sixty millions yearly, and remained about stationary with the former, or at only one-third of that amount.

To Spain the exports are next in value, having increased from four to eight millions without including any part of Spanish America, now independent, and classed separately.

But it is a remarkable fact, that the imports from all those countries have remained stationary or declined. Our foreign supplies, as before remarked, have not increased but half as much as our exports, and those supplies are drawn by our enterprise and new marts and tastes from a wider sphere, extending indeed, more or less, to almost every portion of the habitable globe.

Thus from England, those imports formerly fluctuated from twenty-three to eighty-six millions annually, and during the last three years averaged only sixty millions: While from France they have usually been about half that amount. Some five or six millions less from Spain than France, and with China and India, about half as much as with Spain.

Connected with this subject, and further illustrative of results unfavorable to the interests embarked in our foreign trade, is the fact, that the tonnage engaged in it, having been in 1838, only 810,447, was actually less than what appears in the returns thirty years ago. In 1809, those returns exhibited 910,059 tons, and in 1810, no less than 984,269. The tonnage owned abroad, which is engaged in this same business, being lately unmolested by European wars, has also become six times in quantity, what it was twenty years ago. On the contrary, the rapid improvements in the domestic trade from 189,153 tons in 1794, to 1,086,238 in 1838, or an addition more than five fold, is an evidence of the greatly increased commerce at home, and the diffusion of it over regions much more widely extended.

J.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES FOR 1840.

[The annual estimates are sent only to the House of Representatives.]

K.

Statement of moneys to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the two general deposite banks, as appears by their last returns.

	Date of return.	Amount to credit of Treasurer.	Outstanding drafts thereon.	Balance subject to draft.
Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah - - -	Nov. 16, 1839	\$6,256 91	\$6,239 25	\$17 66
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis	Nov. 9, 1839	586,506 31	111,188 65	*475,317 66

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
November 28, 1839.

WILLIAM SELDEN,
Treasurer United States.

* The Bank of Missouri has been required to transfer to the Bank of America \$350,000 of this balance, and the Bank of America has acknowledged the receipt of \$250,000, which has not yet appeared on the returns from the Bank of Missouri, so that the actual balance subject to draft is only \$225,317 66.

L.

Statement of the condition of the deposite banks, according to returns received at the Treasury Department, to the 20th of November, 1839.

Names and location of banks.	Date of return.	Loans and discounts.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Suspended debt.	Real estate.	Stocks.
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis - -	November 2	\$1,497,094 89	\$518,201 37	\$35,317 17	\$51,868 05	-
Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah -	November 12	612,790 92	52,700 30	140,563 51	11,000 00	\$130,560 00
		2,109,885 81	570,901 67	175,880 68	62,868 05	130,560 00

STATEMENT L—Continued.

Names and location of banks.	Date of return.	Other investments.	Expense account.	Balances due from other banks.	Other bank notes on hand.	Specie.
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis - -	November 2	\$216,606 65	\$12,140 90	\$434,292 84	\$335,820 00	\$316,327 39
Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah -	November 12	33,845 88	7,173 56	32,066 82	57,935 00	85,598 81
		250,452 53	19,314 46	466,359 66	393,755 00	402,426 20

STATEMENT L—Continued.

Names and location of banks.	Date of return.	Circulation.	DEPOSITES.			Due to other banks.
			Treasurer of the United States.	Public officers.	All other depositors.	
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis - -	November 2	\$450,910 00	\$885,952 65	\$717 58	\$519,742 52	\$356,986 58
Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah -	November 12	101,173 00	5,469 91	53,925 99	209,158 15	101,838 20
		552,083 00	891,422 56	54,643 57	728,900 67	458,824 78

STATEMENT L—Continued.

Names and location of banks.	Date of return.	Other liabilities.	Capital stock.	Contingent fund.	Profit and loss, discount and interest.
Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis - -	November 2	\$32,193 09	\$1,112,433 79	\$5,000 00	\$54,233 05
Planter's Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah -	November 12	9,202 81	535,400 00	120,461 46	27,605 28
		41,395 90	1,647,833 79	125,461 46	81,838 33

Since the last session of Congress, the Insurance Bank of Columbus has been discontinued from the performance of the duties of a public depository in consequence of the removal of the bank to Macon, a point remote from the land offices in Alabama (to accommodate which it was principally needed,) and where it could not discharge the financial duties required.

The Brooklyn Bank has also been discontinued as a depository. The amount of money placed therein when further depositories were required to be selected in 1836 having been drawn out, and the public service not making its employment necessary, the returns required by law were omitted to be transmitted to the department, and it was accordingly discontinued.

The Citizens Bank of Louisiana having suspended specie payments in October last, it was discontinued as a general depository under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836.

NOTE M.

A plan for the reorganization of this department was submitted to Congress by the undersigned, as long ago as 1834.

The subject was then deemed of sufficient importance for reference to a Select Committee. They reported a bill for carrying most of the recommendations into effect.

Since that, though the matter has not entirely slept, no effective progress has been made in relation to it. At the same time, with the great increase of business since, the necessity has increased for the principal change, then earnestly urged, of separating the superintendence of the collection of duties from the Office of the Comptroller, where it has been long devolved with so much inconvenience as with other circumstances, to lead to the creation of a Second Comptroller.

The additional expense would be little or nothing in having one of the present Comptrollers made exclusively a Commissioner of the Customs. The improved means and skill of one of them in such a situation, to do nothing but supervise that collection, and of the other to supervise only the settlement of accounts, must be very obvious. Each by such a natural division of labor would act with more promptitude, system, uniformity, and thorough investigation, and the early detection of defaults would become much more probable. A wish has been often repeated, for a revision of the number and compensation of custom house officers, and is still strongly cherished. The different bills reported of late years to carry this object into effect, and at the same time, to make other useful changes in some of the collection laws, have failed hitherto, it is hoped, more from the pressure of other business than from serious objection to their final passage. The whole subject is important to promote efficiency and uniformity in that branch of the public service, and part of the legislation proposed is essential as an act of justice to many meritorious collectors. The failure at the last session to pass the usual clause for additional allowances rendered proper since the reduction of the tariff in 1832, produced great embarrassment, and bid fair to suspend the whole business at some of the custom-houses until it was partially remedied by granting in several cases, the per diem compensation authorized by a former act of Congress to all persons assisting in the collection of the customs. Besides these embarrassments, additional onerous duties have been imposed on most of them in keeping a journal of their doings under a resolution of the Senate.

New legal provisions for the security of the public money collected by district attorneys, were recommended to Congress by this department as long ago as December, 1836. Experience seems since strongly to verify their expediency.

A change in the commencement of the fiscal year is again recommended for reasons too obvious to need repetition. The keeping and understanding of our public accounts of receipts and expenditures, and of foreign trade and tonnage, would likewise be much simplified if the year for all of them were made to begin at the same date, and to correspond with the commencement of the calendar year. In that event, if the appropriations for permanent and ordinary purposes were made for one year, with authority to expend a fifth quarter at the same rate when no new legal provision should intervene, most of the existing difficulties and confusion in the present system would be obviated. Whether these changes be adopted or not,

another improvement would be to require all receipts and expenditures, as well as imports and exports, to be stated by quarters of the year separately.

An additional provision concerning the papers of vessels employed in the whale fisheries is respectfully recommended, to remove the inconvenience, expense, and danger resulting from a recent judicial decision in respect to the papers in that class of vessels, whose enterprise, skill, and success are so useful to the country, and so richly entitled to liberal legislation. The decision and voluminous correspondence on this subject will be seasonably submitted to the appropriate committee.

Further provisions concerning the registry of vessels, in consequence of abuses of their papers in the West Indies and on the coast of Africa, seem urgently demanded. A declaratory act, as to the duties to be assessed on certain articles of silk, linen, and worsted, seems also proper from a like cause, since the construction of the existing laws, which has prevailed for several years with the department, has been unexpectedly altered by the courts, to the loss probably of a quarter of a million of revenue yearly. A large number of documents in respect to this question are ready to be communicated.

The existing acts of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors, expire on the 2d of March next; and it is considered proper that the provisions of them should be extended further, and the cases occurring since January 1, 1837, be included within their purview.

another improvement would be to require all receipts and expenditures, as well as imports and exports, to be stated by parties of the year separately. An additional provision concerning the papers of vessels employed in the whale fisheries is respectfully recommended to remove the inconvenience, expense, and danger resulting from a recent judicial decision in respect to the papers in that class of vessels whose entrance, skill, and success are so essential to the country, and so richly entitled to liberal legislation. The decision and voluminous correspondence on this subject will be seasonably submitted to the appropriate committee.

Further provisions concerning the registry of vessels, in consequence of abuses of their papers in the West Indies and on the coast of Africa, seem urgently demanded. A declaration not so to the United States of on certain articles of silk, linen, and worsted, seems also proper, in like cases, since the connection of the existing laws which have been violated for several years with the department has been manifestly illustrated by the failure to the loss probably of a million of dollars value yearly. A large number of documents in respect to this question are ready to be communicated.

The existing acts of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, expire on the 31st of March next, and it is considered proper that the provisions of them should be renewed. A further and less exact accounting since January 1, 1807, be included within their limits.